NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *L. ROUSMANIERE & WM. BARBER*, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price $ 2 per Ann.—$ 1 in Advance*] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1809. [VOL. 49.—No. 2486.]

William Engs & Son,

No. 170, *THAMES STREET.*

HAVE just received their Fall supply of HARDWARE GOODS, which together with their former stock, makes their Assortment unusually extensive, comprising all the Articles generally found in a Hardware Store.

They have for sale as usual, a large Assortment of Nails, best English, German and American Steel, sheet Lead, sheet Iron, Brass Kettles, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 24, 1809.

Fancy Goods.

William S. Nichols,

GOLD-SMITH & JEWELLER,

HAS just received in addition to his former stock, a variety of the most fashionable FANCY GOODS, which from price and quality cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Newport, Nov. 24, 1809.

ELEGANT CHINA, GLASS WARE, &c. &c.

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

Has just received and for Sale,

30 Casks containing Dining-sets, } Of the new-
21 Boxes do. Tea sets, } est fashions.
10 Tierces do. Glass Ware, }

A L S O,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.
200 small Kegs good Butter.
100 dozen London Porter.

Newport, Nov. 24, 1809.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

P. O. Richmond,

IS just opening an additional Assortment of seasonable GOODS, among which are a few pieces of fawn and drab coloured Cassimeres for Ladies Coats: coloured Lustrings: black and white Italian Crapes: black Canton do. for Gowns: coloured and black worsted Hosiery, and one box of fine and low priced Colerain Linens, all of which will be afforded much lower than has been sold this season.

Newport: Nov. 25, 1809.

Sarah Sands, & Co.

Inform their Friends and the Public,

THAT they have just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of FANCY GOODS, among which are the following:—

Black, white and figured Crapes.
Elegant lace Caps and Handkerchiefs.
Muslin and Leno Ditto.
Lace Veils, and black and white silk lace sleaves
Plain and figured Cotton Ditto.
Black, white & colour'd long and short kid Gloves.
A handsome assortment of Ribbons.
Cords and Tassels, and floss Trimmings.
Feathers and Artificial Flowers
India, book and mul mul Muslins.
Imitation Shawls,
Velvet Bonnets of the latest fashions.

Newport, Nov. 24, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of GIDEON BABCOCK, late of Newport, aforesaid, Merchant, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months are allowed by said Court of Probate for the Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of said deceased, and that the undersigned Robert Rogers, William M. Alston and Henry Bull, will attend that service at the office of said Rogers, in Newport, aforesaid, on the first Mondays in March, April and May next; and that the undersigned Francis D. Channing, John Heard, jun. and Joseph May, will attend the service assigned them on the 4th Thursday of this and the five following months, from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. at the north-west corner of the Exchange Coffee-House in Boston, No. 97, in the first gallery.

ROBERT ROGERS,
WM. M. ALLSTON, } *Commissioners at Newport.*
HENRY BULL,

F. D. CHANNING,
JOHN HEARD jun. } *Commissioners at Boston.*
JOSEPH MAY,

Newport, Nov. 7, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Administrator upon the estate of GIDEON BABCOCK, late of Newport (R. I.) Merchant, deceased, intestate, and having given bonds to the Hon. Court of Probate of said town of Newport as the law directs, for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to him: requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to him in Boston.

SIMEON S. GOODWIN *Adm'r.*

Newport, Nov. 7, 1809.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the Pasture of the Subscriber in Middletown.

EIGHT LAMBS, marked with the letter D. on the left side. They have been [illegible] about 4 weeks.—Whoever will give information of them at the Mercury-Office, or to the Subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

GEORGE DURFEE.

Middletown, Nov. 25, 1809.

ALMANACKS FOR 1810.

Just received, and for sale by the gross, dozen or single, at

L. ROUSMANIERE's

Book Store, No. 1 & 2, *Long-Wharf,*

RHODE ISLAND, Farmer's, Thomas's and Clergyman's ALMANACKS for 1810.

☞ Country Traders and Shop-keepers in town who purchase to sell again, are invited to call and supply themselves.

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

of every kind used in this State, for sale as above by the groce, dozen or single, and as cheap as at any Book Store whatsoever.

Newport, Nov. 25, 1809.

New Goods.

Job Shearman,

Has just received and for Sale,

A LARGE Assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, among which are superfine Broadcloths; mill'd Cloths for Gentlemen's Coats and Surtouts; Circassian Cloths for Ladies, of the latest colours; one bale of Carpets. He will shortly receive an additional assortment of English Goods, which he is determined to sell very low.

Newport, 3d of 10th mo. 1809.

Muffs & Tippetts.

P. O. Richmond,

HAS just received a very elegant Assortment of Muffs and Tippets, and single Tippets without Muffs; consisting of elk, martin, polecat, bear, german martin and sable, of different sizes and prices, some of a very superior quality.—*Also,* An additional assortment of India Cottons, flannels, broadcloths, rose blankets, black, bottle green, and scarlet bombazetts, with a variety of other articles in demand, which will be sold remarkably cheap.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1809.

New Goods.

Harvey Sessions & Co.

No. 125, *Thames Street.*

HAVE received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which consists of almost every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store, which they offer at prices that cannot fail to suit the purchaser.—*Also,* A complete assortment of Cotton Yarn and Bedticks, which they will sell as low as can be purchased at the factories, at wholesale or retail. Wanted to purchase a quantity of good homespun flannell, and woolen yarn, for which a generous price will be given.

Newport, Nov. 9, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Having formed a connexion in trade, under the Firm of

Howland & Eddy,

OFFER for Sale on reasonable terms, at their Store, No. 7 & 73, Thames-street, a general Assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Coffee, Sugars of various kinds, Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, a few boxes Bordeaux Cordials; &c. &c.—*Also,* 600 wt. Cheese, of a superior quality, suitable for family use; a few kegs Negro-head Tobacco; Likewise fresh Flour by the barrel.

They transact Commission business. Those who are pleased to favour them in this way, may depend on their utmost exertions in their behalf.

BENJAMIN B HOWLAND,
JOSEPH W. EDDY.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90 Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4-2 inch, to 6 thread rating, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar Iron cheap for cash.—*Also,* An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 12, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Administrator on the estate of ABIGAIL HANDY, late of Newport, Widow, deceased, and having given bonds as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to him, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having any demands, to exhibit them without delay.

JOHN EARL, jun. *Adm'r.*

Newport, Nov. 23, 1809.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM,

Has for Sale,

100 Barrels and half-barrels Prime and Mess PORK.

Newport, Nov. 23, 1809.

New Goods.

P. O. Richmond,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Cash Store, No. 155, Thames-street, a very extensive and general Assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, consisting of superfine and common Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, and flannels of various descriptions, bombazetts, rattinetts, wildbores, India cottons, cotton cambricks, fine cambrick flurting, India and Scotch book muslins, and muslin handkerchiefs, long lawns for pocket handkerchiefs, plain and figur'd leno, ladies best long, white and coloured kid and silk gloves, black and slate coloured worsted hosiery, brown linens, one box fine and low priced Irish linens, of an approved bleach, and one bale rose blankets, with a great variety of other articles suitable for the present and approaching season, which, having been bought for cash, can be afforded lower than has been sold for several years past.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, nd Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also,* A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their Auction and Commission Store to that very eligible stand No. 94, Thames-street; directly opposite Messrs *Wanton & Rathbone's* Book-store, where they continue to transact Auction and Commission business. Those who may please to employ them may depend on a faithful and prompt attendance being given to their interest.

For Sale, On terms unusually good, twenty chests Campoy Tea, 10 pipes country Gin, 20 bags Coffee 10 barrels Pimento.—The above Goods being separate consignments will be sold at prices greatly reduced, in order to close the sales.

N. B. Those indebted to the Subscribers are requested to settle immediately.—All orders from distant customers will be duly attended to.

HENRY Y. CRANSTON, & Co.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE WHARF, (marked *ELAM'S* on the Board put up,) late MALBONE's.—This WHARF, properly repaired, would be as convenient as any in the south part of Newport, and commands as great a depth of water.—For terms apply to the Subscriber.—Payment will be made easy, and time given if required.

SAMUEL ELAM.

Newport, Oct. 19, 1809.

VALUABLE STAND.

For Sale at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the first MONDAY of DECEMBER next, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

THE Dwelling-House and Lot of the Subscriber, corner of Thames and Pelham-streets, directly opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House. The great advantages of this stand, for any business whatever, are too well known to require a particular recommendation, to claim the attention of any who may wish to purchase.—For erms, (which will be liberal) apply to

D. MELVILLE.

Newport, October 20, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION.

On the 26th of December, 1809, *at XI o'clock A. M. (if fair weather, if not the first fair day) on the premises, in virtue of a decree of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Rhode-Island, &c.*

ALL the right, title and interest, of *Edward Stanhope,* deceased, (including the Widow's right of dower) in and unto one certain Lot of Land, situated in Newport, on Easton's point, so called, being the 7th Lot of the first division of an allotment of said Point, with the Dwelling-House &c. thereon standing.—Conditions made known at time of Sale.

MARY STANHOPE, *Adm'x.*
THOMAS D. STALL, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Nov. 3, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, December 18, 1809, *at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.*

ALL the right, title and interest in the estate of *William W. Osborne,* deceased, of which the said William died seized, situated in Newport, in Clarke-street, No. 6.—Conditions to be made known at the time and place of sale.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 29, Bridge-street, which he now occupies, with the buildings thereon, consisting of a store in front, a wood house adjoining, and a new stable on Elm street.—The Lot measures 70 feet on both streets, and 200 feet in length, with a large garden, in which are a number of excellent fruit trees.—The situation is pleasant, and the House is in good repair; and has a convenience of water from the Aqueduct, with a range of a watroom. Payment made easy. For further particulars, apply to

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, Nov 16, 1809.

EXTRACTS

From the CHARGE of Judge VAN NESS, at the opening of the Circuit Court in HUDSON, (New-York.)

"WE live in an age when the agitated passions, and convulsed energies of man are uprooting every principle that can bind him to his duty. New systems of policy, of religion, and morality, are every-where springing up, with a rapidity that confounds all the objects of our existence, and perplexes the soundest understanding.—The seeds of vice and innovation, engendered in the convulsions of these latter days, are floating through every country, and striking root in every soil. Religion has become but a feeble barrier to the envenomed wickedness of modern times, and infidelity has advanced to the very threshold of the temple.

In extending your view still further into the present state of society, you will find that these deep diseases of the moral world are inflamed by conflicts of a character more bold and alarming than any that have disgraced the pages of ancient or modern history.—The fury of civil discord has blown her horn upon the mountains, and the blast has vibrated to the extremities of the earth.—All the means and all the resources that revenge, or exasperated ambition, can draw from nations impoverished and distracted, seem to be collecting in one black cloud, which by its deep and solemn aspect, threatens to pour forth havoc and desolation to the farthest limits of the troubled world.

Look round and you will see, not the destruction of the humble habitation of the peasant, not the fall of temples and palaces, not the petty pilferings of towns and villages, but whole provinces extinguished and nations depopulated, by the merciless ferocity of man.—The fairest portion of the globe exhibits an unvaried scene of bloodshed and rapine.—Every nation has either become the victim of its ambition, or been sunk by the dreadful paroxism of relentless power. Every people of every tongue, whether christian or savage have mingled in the conflict, and all are steeped to their very lips in blood.

The two gigantic disturbers of the world, have left scarcely a vestige of law, of individual liberty, or national freedom. The ocean has been swept by the rapacious enmity and overbearing profligacy of the one, and the whole continent ravaged by the other. The ancient limits and boundaries of nations have been overthrown. The foundations of civil society have been explored. Most of the governments of Europe, become enfeebled and degenerate,—have been broken down by the violence of military uproar or silently dissolved by the poisonous touch of the finger of corruption. All its princes and potentates, tumbled indiscriminately from their stations, have been driven into exile, or like humbled satellites are submissively wheeling round the blasphemous majesty of a fell created matter, who, like a dreadful meteor traverses and desolates the earth, pointing to the wrecks of empires, the ruins of principalities, and the scattered fragments of sceptres and crowns, as the awful annunciations of a great and solemn day, in which the destinies of man are to receive a new direction.

Amidst this commotion of the moral elements, and this tumult of the world, it is a just subject of congratulation that altho' we may have imbibed somewhat of the spirit, we have at least escaped the calamities of the times. How long our afflictions will be withheld, is still in the breast of him, "who rides in this terrific whirlwind, and directs this fearful storm."

The wealth that has poured in upon us since our national birth, and the reputation we have established, has exalted our pride, and intoxicated our vanity with the hope of uninterrupted prosperity.—But it should be remembered, that these advantages in a national as well as private view, are frail and evanescent, and that the most prosperous periods are not unfrequently selected by the wisdom of God to chastise the alarming spirit of the people.

There is a solemnity too, in the revelations, and in the changes of this eventful period, calculated to humble our hopes and defeat our most sanguine anticipations.—We know not what a day may bring forth, is a reflection which should never be forgotten. In every situation, a recollection of the capriciousness of fortune will teach us humility and wisdom. It will remind us, that wealth and renown, and the high honors which society may confer are feeble fabrics, shaken by the rudeness of every tempest, and that altho' we may now be elevated by the splendor, and surrounded by the glories of a new empire, we may soon be precipitated from our high estate, and the world behold, not our subjugation, for that we trust is impossible, but the destruction of the prosperity and present happiness of the nation.

These are perhaps not now appropriate subjects of discourse, but I have presumed, gentlemen, that a momentary view of the evils produced by the transactions of Europe, and the crimes that seem to spring up from the blood of its guilty people, would tend to impress us with the contrast exhibited by our own country, would increase our love

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Newport, Nov. 24, 1809.

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ELEGANT CHINA, GLASS WARE, &c. &c.

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

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30 Casks containing Dining-sets, 21 Boxes do. Tea-sets, 10 Tierces do. Glass Ware, } Of the newest fashions.

ALSO,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.
200 small Kegs good Butter.
100 dozen London Porter.

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STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the Pasture of the Subscriber in Middletown,

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Newport, 3d of 10th mo. 1809.

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To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION.

On the 26th of December, 1809, at XI o'clock A. M. (if fair weather, if not the first fair day) on the premises, in virtue of a decree of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Rhode-Island, &c.

ALL the right, title and interest, of *Edward Stanhope*, deceased, (including the Widow's right of dower) in and unto one certain Lot of Land, situated in Newport, on Easton's point, so called, being the 7th Lot of the first division of an allotment of said Point, with the Dwelling-House &c. thereon standing.—Conditions made known at time of Sale.

MARY STANHOPE, *Adm'x.*
THOMAS D. STALL, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Nov. 3, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, December 18, 1809, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

ALL the right, title and interest in the estate of *William W. Osborne*, deceased, of which the said William died seized, situated in Newport, in Clarke-street, No. 6.—Conditions to be made known at the time and place of sale.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 20, Bridge-street, which he now occupies, with the buildings thereon, consisting of a store in front, a wood house adjoining, and a new stable on Elm street.—The Lot measures 70 feet on both streets, and 200 feet in length, with a large garden, in which are a number of excellent fruit trees.—The situation is pleasant, and the House is in good repair; and has the convenience of water from the Aqueduct both in the cellar and washroom. Payment made easy. For further particulars, apply to

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, Nov 16, 1809.

EXTRACTS

From the CHARGE of Judge VAN NESS, at the opening of the Circuit Court in HUDSON, (New-York.)

"WE live in an age when the agitated passions, and convulsed energies of man are uprooting every principle that can bind him to his duty. New systems of policy, of religion, and morality, are every-where springing up, with a rapidity that confounds all the objects of our existence, and perplexes the soundest understanding.—The seeds of vice and innovation, engendered in the convulsions of these latter days, are floating through every country, and striking root in every soil. Religion has become but a feeble barrier to the envenomed wickedness of modern times, and infidelity has advanced to the very threshold of the temple.

In extending your view still further into the present state of society, you will find that these deep diseases of the moral world are inflamed by conflicts of a character more bold and alarming than any that have disgraced the pages of ancient or modern history.—The fury of civil discord has blown her horn upon the mountains, and the blast has vibrated to the extremities of the earth.—All the means and all the resources that revenge, or exasperated ambition, can draw from nations impoverished and distracted, seem to be collecting in one black cloud, which by its deep and solemn aspect, threatens to pour forth havoc and desolation to the farthest limits of the troubled world.

Look round and you will see, not the destruction of the humble habitation of the peasant, not the fall of temples and palaces, not the petty pilferings of towns and villages, but whole provinces extinguished, and nations depopulated, by the merciless ferocity of man.—The fairest portion of the globe exhibits an unvaried scene of bloodshed and rapine.—Every nation has either become the victim of its ambition, or been sunk by the dreadful paroxism of relentless power. Every people of every tongue, whether christian or savage, have mingled in the conflict, and all are steeped to their very lips in blood.

The two giganic disturbers of the world, have left scarcely a vestige of law, of individual liberty, or national freedom. The ocean has been swept by the rapacious enmity and overbearing profligacy of the one, and the whole continent ravaged by the other. The ancient limits and boundaries of nations have been overthrown. The foundations of civil society have been explored. Most of the governments of Europe, become enfeebled and degenerate,—have been broken down by the violence of military uproar, or silently dissolved by the poisonous touch of the finger of corruption. All its princes and potentates, tumbled indiscriminately from their stations, have been driven into exile, or like humbled satellites are submissively wheeling round the blasphemous majesty of a self created master, who, like a dreadful meteor traverses and desolates the earth, pointing to the wrecks of empires, the ruins of principalities, and the scattered fragments of sceptres and crowns, as the awful annunciations of a great and solemn day, in which the destinies of man are to receive a new direction.

Amidst this commotion of the moral elements, and this tumult of the world, it is a just subject of congratulation, that altho' we may have imbibed somewhat of the spirit, we have at least escaped the calamities of the times. How long our afflictions will be withheld, is still in the breast of him, "who rides in this terrific whirlwind, and directs this fearful storm."

The wealth that has poured in upon us since our national birth, and the reputation we have established, has exalted our pride, and intoxicated our vanity with the hopes of uninterrupted prosperity.—But it should be remembered, that these advantages in a national as well as private view, are frail and evanescent; and that the most prosperous periods are not unfrequently selected by the wisdom of God to chastise the alarming spirit of the people.

There is a solemnity too, in the revelations, and in the changes of this eventful period, calculated to humble our hopes and defeat our most sanguine anticipations.—We know not what a day may bring forth, is a reflection which should never be forgotten. In every situation, a recollection of the capriciousness of fortune will teach us humility and wisdom. It will remind us, that wealth and renown, and the high honors which society may confer are feeble fabrics, shaken by the rudeness of every tempest, and that altho' we may now be elevated by the splendor, and surrounded by the glories of a new empire, we may soon be precipitated from our high estate, and the world behold, not our subjugation, for that we trust is impossible, but the destruction of the prosperity and present happiness of the nation.

These are perhaps not now appropriate subjects of discourse, but I have presumed, gentlemen, that a momentary view of the evils produced by the transactions of Europe, and the crimes that seem to spring up from the blood of its guilty people, would tend to impress us with the contrast exhibited by our own country, would increase our love

and veneration for the inſtitutions from which our happineſs is derived, and demonſtrate the neceſſity of defending our native land, and our homes, againſt the prevailing vices of the age.

It appears to me too, that a retroſpect to the awful diſpenſations of Providence as manifeſted in the miſeries of ſociety, is full of inſtructive admonition. It cannot fail to remind us, that the infuriated ſpirit of conqueſt and of war, having deſolated every thing of value in the old world, ſtands upon its verge, threatening to mount the Atlantic waves, in purſuit of new eſtabliſhments to ſubvert, of new countries to ravage and deſtroy. It cannot fail to admoniſh us to beware of that peſtilent inundation of iniquity, which has ſprung from that chaotic anarchy, and is cheriſhed in that "diſaſtrous twilight," in which all nations are involved. It cannot fail to admoniſh us to hold faſt to every thing of value in our political eſtabliſhment, and to preſerve from contamination, the tribunals of criminal juſtice, for they are the inſtruments that may ſucceſsfully reſiſt crimes and commotion, or become the fountains from which a thouſand corrupt ſtreams may flow; that will pervade the whole ſyſtem of juriſprudence, and conſummate its diſſolution.—Finally, it cannot fail to admoniſh us all; every magiſtrate, and every man, who is not indifferent to the happineſs of the world, or to that portion of it which he inhabits, to perform with fidelity and zeal the duties demanded of him by his God, and the laws of his country.

Theſe admonitions cannot be diſregarded, and their influence muſt produce a conviction, that a prompt adminiſtration of criminal juſtice, in the legitimate ſpirit of the law, is requiſite to preſerve what of virtue and of order is left among us.

The ſcenes to which we have alluded, have given a turbulent aſpect to the temper of the times; and inquietude of every deſcription, whether ſuch as ſets in motion the phyſical force of the community, or ſuch only as agitates the minds of men, is calculated to weaken the obligations of moral duty, and calls for a rigorous execution of the laws.

Having then, gentlemen, a due ſenſe of the nature of your duties, and feeling as I have no doubt you do, a proper diſpoſition to perform them, you will proceed I truſt, to the taſk aſſigned you, with all the deliberation and determined zeal of juſt men.

It has already been ſaid, that your juriſdiction is unlimited; you have a right to indict or preſent all violations to the laws, that have been committed within this county; and it is my duty to charge you, eſpecially to enquire into offences againſt the ſtatutes, reſpectively paſſed, "to prevent duelling and private lotteries." You have engaged to make theſe enquiries with diligence, and to "preſent all things truly as they ſhall come to your knowledge." You are therefore not to act on ſuſpicion only. To bring a man to trial on ſlight grounds is contrary to the ſpirit of our criminal code. The evidence in ſupport of a charge ſhould be ſufficient, while it remains unexplained, to ſatisfy you, that the crime has been committed. While, therefore, you are diligent and ſevere in your reſearches be alſo circumſpect, leſt you become the ſubjects of impoſition, and the involuntary inſtruments of injuſtice. When the laws have been plainly violated, be inflexible in your determination. When legal guilt is eſtabliſhed by legal proof, puniſhment ſhould be inevitable.

Be aſſiduous in procuring and analyſing teſtimony. A ſtrict examination of a witneſs often produces diſcloſures which his ingenuity otherwiſe conceal.

Above all, be impartial. Caſt from you every thing like perſonal prejudice and malice, or you prevent, inevitably, the very object for which you have been convened.

Be not influenced by affection or favor. You muſt ſuppreſs for a while, the amiable ſenſibilities of your nature: compaſſion we know is often demanded by the goodneſs of Heaven.—Mercy at all times has her claims, but juſtice muſt be ſatisfied."

FROM THE (LONDON) GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Vegetable Materials for making Paper.

MR. URBAN,

FOR ſome time paſt, among other purſuits, during my leiſure hours I have tried a variety of experiments reſpecting the various and leaſt expenſive articles from which paper can be made; and partly with a view to this I have travelled through the greater part of Scotland England and Ireland.—The reſult of my experiments and obſervations is, that by far the cheapeſt and moſt ready articles from which paper can be made, are the refuſe of Hemp and Flax; and the hempen particles of the hop and bean plant.

It is a fact that about the generality of mills for beating and dreſſing hemp and flax, a large proportion, in ſome inland places, amounting to nearly one half what is carried thither, is either left there to rot under the name of refuſe, or thrown away as of no uſe; becauſe too tough and ſhort for being ſpun or converted into cloth. Now from the experiment I have tried, I have uniformly found, that though too tough and ſhort for being converted into cloth, even of the coarſeſt kind, the refuſe of hemp and flax, on being beat and ſhaken ſo as to ſeparate the ſtrawy from the tough ſtringy particles, which can be done in a few minutes by a mill driven by wind, water, ſteam, or even by an old blind horſe, become thereby as ſoft and pliable, and as uſeful for making paper as the fineſt, and what is reckoned the moſt valuable part of the plant, after it has been converted into cloth, and worn for years.

In its natural ſtate, it is true, the refuſe of hemp and flax is generally of a brown and ſomewhat dark colour. But what of that? By the application of a little oil of vitriol and other cheap ingredients well known to every bleacher, ſuch refuſe, without being in the leaſt injured for making paper, can in a few hours, if neceſſary, be made as white as the fineſt cambric. By being beat when wet, by a mill, or otherwiſe, it alſo acquires a conſiderable degree of whiteneſs.

There are at a medium publiſhed in London every morning 16 000 newſpapers; and every evening about 14,000. of thoſe publiſhed every other day, there are about 10,000. The Sunday newſpapers amount to about 25,000. and there are nearly 20,000 other weekly papers making in all the enormous ſum of 245,000 per week.—At a medium 20 newspapers are equal to one pound. Hence the whole amounts to about 5 tons per week, or 260 tons per annum. But though this is not perhaps the one half of the paper expended yearly in London on periodical publications and what may be called fugacious literature, and not one fourth of what is otherwiſe conſumed in printing houſes in the country at large, yet there are materials enough in the refuſe of the hemp and flax raiſed in Britain and Ireland for all this, and much more.

Nor is this all; for the bine or ſtraw of hops contains an excellent hemp for making cloth, canvaſs, ropes, cables and a thouſand of other articles; alſo the very beſt materials for making all kinds of paper. And it is a fact, that were even one half of the bine of the hops raiſed in the counties of Kent, Suſſex and Worceſter, inſtead of being thrown away after the hops are picked or burnt, as is commonly done, ſteeped for five or ſix days in water, and beat in the ſame way as is done with hemp and flax (independent of what might be got from ſcarlet runners, nettles, the haum of potatoes, &c.) there would be found annually materials enough for three times the paper uſed in the Britiſh dominions.

While we admire the rapid progreſs that is making in Painting, Sculpture, Engraving Architecture, Coach building, and the elegant arts in general, one cannot help being aſtoniſhed at the ſlow progreſs that is making in diſcoveries of the uſeful kind in various departments. Though it has not been attended to, nor ſo far as I know, has ever been mentioned by any one, yet it is certain that, according to its ſize, every bean plant contains from 25 to 35 filaments running up on the outſide under a thin membrane from the root to the very top, all round; the one at each of four corners being thicker and ſtronger than the reſt. It is alſo certain that next to chineſe, and ſeagrafs, in other words the material with which hocks are ſometimes fixed to the ends of fiſhing-lines the filaments of the bean plant are the ſtrongeſt and moſt durable yet diſcovered. Theſe, with a little beating, rubbing and ſhaking, are eaſily ſeperated from the ſtrawy part, when the plant has been a few days ſteeped in water, or is damp, and in a ſtate approaching to fermentation, or what is commonly called rotting.

From carefully obſerving the medium number of ſtalks or bean plants, in a ſquare foot, in a variety of fields, and multiplying theſe by 4840. the number of ſquare feet in an acre, and then weighing the hemp or filaments of a certain number of ſtalks, I find that there are, at a medium, about 2 cwt. of hemp on theſe filaments in an acre, admirably calculated for being converted into canvas, cables, cordage and a thouſand other things where ſtrength and durability are of importance; as well as with a little preparation into paper of all kinds even that of the moſt delicate texture. Now as there are at leaſt 200 000 acres of ticks, horſe and other beans, in Great-Britain and Ireland; and ſince, where there is no machinery for the purpoſe, the poor of each workhouſe, and others both young and old, males as well as females, might (hemp having riſen lately from 60 to 100 pounds per ton) be advantageouſly employed, and gain ſomething handſome for themſelves, in peeling or otherwiſe ſeparating the filaments from the ſtrawy part of the bean plant after the beans are threſhed out; I leave it to you, Mr. Urban, to judge of the importance of the idea here held out not only to the landed proprietors and the poor, but to the community at large. And as the inſertion of the above in your uſeful Miſcellany may be the means of preventing many, perhaps ſome thouſand tons of valuable vegetable materials for making paper, &c. from being thrown away as uſual; your giving it a place, as you lately did the reſult of my experiments on the pruning of vine, will much oblige him who has ſent you a ſpecimen of bean hemp; and who is, with reſpect and good wiſhes

Yours, &c.

JAMES HALL.

LATE
Foreign Intelligence.

By arrivals at New York and Boston from Liverpool.—London dates to Oct. 21, 1809.

ENGLAND.

LONDON. OCT. 18, 1809.

THE Paris Moniteur announces the ſigning of PEACE between Auſtria and France, on the 3d October, at Vienna. This fact, it is ſaid, has been announced by ſalutes in France and Holland. No ſpecification of the conditions have been received; and it would be a waſte of time and paper, to repeat, or notice the *ſhrewd* conjectures, and *we hears* of pretended welfare mongers; or the lamentable croakings of profligate party hirelings on the ſubject. We do not permit ourſelves to doubt the fact; but a report equally as direct reached us many weeks ſince, which even is now aſſerted to be a sheer fabrication. It is ſaid, Auſtria gives up her ſouthern provinces, as well as Upper and Lower Auſtria, retaining only Hungary, Bohemia and Moravia: and that FRANCIS renounces the title of Emperor.

REPORTED PEACE between France and Auſtria.

OCT. 19. Government, we are told, have received information, that the long protracted negotiation between France and Auſtria, was terminated by a Treaty of Peace, on the 3d of October. The terms are not known, but it is ſaid Auſtria retains only Hungary and Bohemia.

AMSTERDAM [*Holland*] OCT. 11. Salutes were fired this day in conſequence of the ſigning of a treaty of Peace between France and Auſtria.

LONDON, OCT. 21.—We have never entertained any doubts of the authenticity of the intelligence received from Holland, of Peace having been ſigned between Auſtria and France—If we had any, they would be removed by the *Amſterdam Gazette Extraordinary* of the 11th, which has juſt been received, and which communicates the intelligence in the following manner:

("TRANSLATION.)

"*Amſterdam Courant Extraordinary.*

"AMSTERDAM. OCT. 11.

"We haſten to communicate to our reſpected readers that the Burgomaſter of this city received, early in the morning of this day, a letter from his Excellency the Miniſter of War, dated from Loo, containing an official notification that the Peace, between France and Auſtria, was ſigned on the 3d of this month.

"The above important intelligence, is now, without loſs of time, announced to the Citizens by the firing of the Cannon on the City walls, the ringing of the bells, and the playing of the chimes.

"We ſincerely congratulate our readers on this news ſo intereſting to humanity, and hope that it will ſoon be followed by a general Peace."

Still we remain without any further account of the terms of the Peace, except that they are moſt humiliating to Auſtria.

☞ *Bonaparte returning to France.*

LONDON, OCT. 19. On the 1ſt October relays of horſes were placed on the road, from Vienna to Paris, to convey the French Emperor home. He was expected to leave Schoenbrunn, on the 3d or 4th of October.

Peace between Ruſſia and Sweden.

HAMBURG, OCT. 6. On the 5th September, a treaty was concluded between Ruſſia and Sweden. Ruſſia reſtores to Sweden the conqueſts ſhe has made in Bothnia; but is to retain the Grand Dutchy of Finland.—The Torneo is to form the boundary between the two nations. The ratifications are to be exchanged in four weeks. Engliſh ſhips of war and merchantmen are to be excluded from Swediſh ports; but Sweden reſerves the right to import from thence, ſalt and colonial produce.

To the civil Governor of Livonia, and actual Counſellor of State.

"On the 5th of this month, a treaty of an eternal Peace, between Ruſſia and Sweden was concluded, and ſigned at Frederickſham, by our miniſter plenipotentiary Count Romanzow, and Baron Sterdignk on the part of Sweden. All the propoſitions by us made, with regard to the ſaid peace, have been accepted, and the corporation of the Grand Duchy of Finland with the Ruſſian Empire has been confirmed; the town of Torneo and the river of the ſame name, form the frontiers of the two States.

"Thus has terminated a war, the various events of which have covered the Ruſſian armies with immortal glory; and the concluſion of which has added to the Ruſſian Empire, a country, inhabited by an induſtrious people; celebrated on account of its progreſs in agriculture, its markets, important fortifications, and the fortreſs of Sweaborgh; and has ſecured forever on that ſide the frontiers of our native land.

"While we are offering up our thanks to that Divine Being, which has vouchſafed to favour Ruſſia, and crowned our arms with ſucceſs we haſten to acquaint you with that fortunate event, feeling perfectly ſatisfied that all our faithful ſubjects will readily join us in offering up thanks to the Moſt High, for the happy concluſion of a much wiſhed-for peace.

"After the ratifications ſhall have been exchanged, the ſaid treaty of Peace will be publiſhed in a diſtinct manifeſto. I remain your affectionate

ALEXANDER."

St. Petersburgh, Sept. 7.

LONDON, OCT. 12. Mr. Canning has perfectly recovered of his wound: and yeſterday delivered up to his Majeſty his ſeals as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The Marquis Welleſley will certainly be recalled from Spain, to fill one of the departments of government.

At preſent the following are the Cabinet Miniſters.—Rt. Hon. Spencer Percival, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, (*a*) and Chancellor of the Exchequer:—Lord Bathurſt, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, (*b*)—Rt. Hon. Robert Dundas Saunders, Secretary of the War Department, (*c*)—Rt Hon. Charles Yorke, Secretary at War, (*d*)—The other Miniſters retain their Seals.

(*a*) *In the room of the Duke of Portland.* (*b*) *In the room of Mr. Canning.* (*c*) *In the room of Lord Caſtlereagh.* (*d*) *Vice Lord Gower.*

OCTOBER 21.

Spaniſh Papers arrived this morning to the 27th ult. Their contents would have afforded us pleaſure, had we reaſon to believe that Bonaparte would remain occupied on the banks of the Danube. But the moment he has finiſhed the buſineſs with Auſtria, will be the ſignal for marching againſt Spain and for overwhelming her with his numerous Legions. Short will be the interval between his quitting the banks of the Danube and his appearing on the declivities of the Pyrenees. He will loſe no time in dalliance at Paris. He is none of thoſe fouls that like to unbend themſelves after war in the pleaſures of a capital, or in the enjoyments of home or kindred.—For him there is no home—for him Peace has no joys, and tranquility no charms.—The termination of one war is but the prelude to the commencement of a new one, and having trodden upon the neck of Auſtria he will fly with all the activity of his nature to rivet his yoke upon the neck of Spain. The golden opportunity which the Auſtrian war afforded has been loſt—from what cauſes, whether from the tardineſs of the Spaniſh character, or the imbecility of the Spaniſh Junta or the adoption of an improper ſyſtem, it were now uſeleſs to enquire, and unavailing to lament.

Letters from Gibraltar ſtate that the Marquis Welleſley had made a ſpirited remonſtrance to the Supreme Junta, on the inefficiency of their meaſures to reſiſt the ſubjugation of Spain.

A letter from Gibraltar ſays—"The utmoſt diſcontent againſt the preſent government prevails throughout Spain, and the Junta are ſo apprehenſive of an inſurrection at Seville, that they have ordered ten thouſand men there from the armies to protect their perſons. Marquis Welleſley attends the Supreme Junta twice and thrice a day; but there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that he is juſtly diſſatisfied with their conduct."

240 veſſels have recently arrived in Engliſh ports, laden with naval ſtores, timber, &c. which have overſtocked the markets.

The King in Council has ordered Licenſes to be iſſued for the importation of grain and flour, in any veſſels from France and Holland.

OCT. 15. The American ſhip Horace, having Mr. ADAMS on board, bound on a miſſion to Ruſſia, was ſtopped at Elſineure and compelled to pay the Sound tribute to the Daniſh government before ſhe was permitted to proceed on her voyage.

Letters from the French frontiers mention the death of Pope Pius VII. in the iſle of Santa Margaretta, near Toulon, and that the tyrant of Europe had named Cardinal Feſch his ſucceſſor. The Pope's death is attributed to poiſon. His intended ſucceſſor is uncle to Bonaparte.

Mr. CHAMPAGNY *to Gen.* ARMSTRONG.

LONDON. OCT. 18. The French papers contain the following letter from the French Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, to the American Ambaſſador in Paris:—

Letter of the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs of France, Mr. Champagny to Gen. Armſtrong, Miniſter of the United States at Paris dated Altenburgh August 22, 1809

"SIR—His Majeſty underſtanding that you are about to deſpatch a ſhip to the United States, commands me to make known to you the *unalterable principles* which have and will regulate his conduct in the great queſtion reſpecting neutrals.

"France admits the principle, that the flag protects trade. The trading veſſel which carries the licence of its government may be conſidered as a moving colony: to viſit ſuch veſſel by ſearch, purſuit, or any act of arbitrary power, is a violation of the fundamental law of colonization, and is an attack upon the government of the ſame. The ſeas belong to every nation, without exception: They are the common property and domain of all mankind.

"Conſiſtently with this doctrine, merchant veſſels, belonging to individuals, may paſs by inheritance to perſons who never expoſed themſelves to be made priſoners of war. In all her conqueſts, France has conſidered ſacred, private property, depoſited in the warehouſes of the vanquiſhed State, and ſuch have had the complete diſpoſal of matters of trade: and at this moment convoys by land of merchandize, and eſpecially cottons, are paſſing through the French army and Auſtria, to proceed to the deſtination commerce directs. If France had ſeized the monopoly of the ſeas, ſhe would have accumulated in her territory all the products of the earth and ſhe would have obtained immeaſurable wealth.

"Undoubtedly, if England had the dominion of land, which ſhe has acquired on the ocean, her acquiſitions would have been equally enormous. She would, as in the times of barbariſm, have ſold the conquered, and diſtributed them as Slaves throughout her land.—The avarice of trade would have abſorbed every thing, and the government of an enlightened nation, which has brought the arts of civilization to perfection, would have given the earlieſt inſtances of the return of the ſavage ages.—That government is fully impreſſed with the injuſtice of its naval code. But what has that government to do with juſtice, which only inquires for profit

"When France ſhall have eſtabliſhed her naval power, which, with the extent of her coaſts and her population, will be ſoon accompliſhed, then will the Emperor reduce theſe principles to practice, and apply his mandate to render it univerſal. The right, or rather the uſurpation of blockading rivers and coaſts by proclamation, is palpably contrary to reaſon and equity.—A right cannot poſſibly ſpring from the will of an intereſted party, but muſt always be founded on the natural relation of things. A place is not properly blockaded, unleſs it be beſieged by land and water. It is blockaded to prevent the introduction of aſſiſtance, by which the ſurrender of the place might be protracted; and then we have only the right to prevent neutral ſhips from entering the port when the place is thus circumſtanced and the purpoſe of its

and veneration for the inſtitutions from which our happineſs is derived, and demonſtrate the neceſſity of defending our native land, and our homes, againſt the prevailing vices of the age.

It appears to me too, that a retroſpect to the awful diſpenſations of Providence as manifeſted in the miſeries of ſociety, is full of inſtructive admonition. It cannot fail to remind us, that the infuriated ſpirit of conqueſt and of war, having deſolated every thing of value in the old world, ſtands upon its verge, threatening to mount the Atlantic waves, in purſuit of new eſtabliſhments to ſubvert, of new countries to ravage and deſtroy. It cannot fail to admoniſh us to beware of that peſtilent inundation of iniquity, which has ſprung from that chaotic anarchy, and is cheriſhed in that "diſaſtrous twilight," in which all nations are involved. It cannot fail to admoniſh us to hold faſt to every thing of value in our political eſtabliſhment, and to preſerve from contamination, the tribunals of criminal juſtice, for they are the inſtruments that may ſucceſsfully reſiſt crimes and commotion, or become the fountains from which a thouſand corrupt ſtreams may flow; that will pervade the whole ſyſtem of juriſprudence, and conſummate its diſſolution.—Finally, it cannot fail to admoniſh us all; every magiſtrate, and every man, who is not indifferent to the happineſs of the world, or to that portion of it which he inhabits, to perform with fidelity and zeal the duties demanded of him by his God, and the laws of his country.

Theſe admonitions cannot be diſregarded, and their influence muſt produce a conviction, that a prompt adminiſtration of criminal juſtice, in the legitimate ſpirit of the law, is requiſite to preſerve what of virtue and of order is left among us.

The ſcenes to which we have alluded, have given a turbulent aſpect to the temper of the times; and inquietude of every deſcription, whether ſuch as ſets in motion the phyſical force of the community, or ſuch only as agitates the minds of men, is calculated to weaken the obligations of moral duty, and calls for a rigorous execution of the laws.

Having then, gentlemen, a due ſenſe of the nature of your duties, and feeling as I have no doubt you do, a proper diſpoſition to perform them, you will proceed I truſt, to the taſk aſſigned you, with all the deliberation and determined zeal of juſt men.

It has already been ſaid, that your juriſdiction is unlimited; you have a right to indict or preſent all violations to the laws, that have been committed within this county; and it is my duty to charge you, eſpecially to enquire into offences againſt the ſtatutes, reſpectvely paſſed, "to prevent duelling and private lotteries." You have engaged to make theſe enquiries with diligence, and to "preſent all things truly as they ſhall come to your knowledge." You are therefore not to act on ſuſpicion only. To bring a man to trial on ſlight grounds is contrary to the ſpirit of our criminal code. The evidence in ſupport of a charge ſhould be ſufficient, while it remains unexplained, to ſatisfy you, that the crime has been committed. While, therefore, you are diligent and ſevere in your reſearches be alſo circumſpect leſt you become the ſubjects of impoſition, and the involuntary inſtruments of injuſtice. When the laws have been plainly violated, be inflexible in your determination. When legal guilt is eſtabliſhed by legal proof, puniſhment ſhould be inevitable.

Be aſſiduous in procuring and analyzing teſtimony. A ſtrict examination of a witneſs often produces diſcloſures which his ingenuity otherwiſe conceal.

Above all, be impartial. Caſt from you every thing like perſonal prejudice and malice, or you prevent, inevitably, the very object for which you have been convened.

Be not influenced by affection or favor. You muſt ſuppreſs for a while, the amiable ſenſiblities of your nature: compaſſion we know is often demanded by the goodneſs of Heaven.—Mercy at all times has her claims, but juſtice muſt be ſatisfied."

FROM THE (LONDON) GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Vegetable Materials for making Paper.

MR. URBAN,

FOR ſome time paſt, among other purſuits, during my leiſure hours I have tried a variety of experiments reſpecting the various and leaſt expenſive articles from which paper can be made; and partly with a view to this I have travelled through the greater part of Scotland England and Ireland.—The reſult of my experiments and obſervations is, that by far the cheapeſt and moſt ready articles from which paper can be made, are the refuſe of Hemp and Flax; and the hempen particles of the hop and bean plant.

It is a fact that about the generality of mills for beating and dreſſing hemp and flax, a large proportion, in ſome inland places, amounting to nearly one half what is carried thither, is either left there to rot under the name of refuſe, or thrown away as of no uſe; becauſe too tough and ſhort for being ſpun or converted into cloth. Now from the experiment I have tried, I have uniformly found, that though too tough and ſhort for being converted into cloth, even of the coarſeſt kind, the refuſe of hemp and flax, on being beat and ſhaken ſo as to ſeparate the ſtrawy from the tough ſtringy particles which can be done in a few minutes by a mill driven by wind, water, ſteam, or even by an old blind horſe, becomes thereby as ſoft and pliable, and as uſeful for making paper as the longeſt, and what is reckoned the moſt valuable part of the plant, after it has been converted into cloth, and worn for years.

In its natural ſtate, it is true, the refuſe of hemp and flax is generally of a brown and ſomewhat dark colour. But what of that? By the application of a little oil of vitriol and other cheap ingredients well known to every bleacher, ſuch refuſe, without being in the leaſt injured for making paper, can in a few hours, if neceſſary, be made as white as the fineſt cambric. By being beat when wet, by a mill, or otherwiſe, it alſo acquires a conſiderable degree of whiteneſs.

There are at a medium publiſhed in London every morning 16 000 newſpapers; and every evening about 14,000, of thoſe publiſhed every other day, there are about 10,000. The Sunday newspapers amount to about 25,000, and there are nearly 20,000 other weekly papers making in all the enormous ſum of 245,000 per week.—At a medium 20 newspapers are equal to one pound. Hence the whole amounts to about 5 tons per week, or 260 tons per annum. But though this is not perhaps the one half of the paper expended yearly in London on periodical publications and what may be called fugacious literature, and not one fourth of what is otherwiſe conſumed in printing houſes in the country at large, yet there are materials enough in the refuſe of the hemp and flax raiſed in Britain and Ireland for all this, and much more.

Nor is this all; for the bine or ſtraw of hops contains an excellent hemp for making cloth, canvaſs, ropes, cables and a thouſand of other articles; alſo the very beſt materials for making all kinds of paper. And it is a fact, that were even one half of the bine of the hops raiſed in the counties of Kent, Suſſex and Worceſter, inſtead of being throwu away after the hops are picked or burnt, as is commonly done, ſteeped for five or ſix days in water, and beat in the ſame way as is done with hemp and flax (independent of what might be got from ſcarlet runners, nettles, the haum of potatoes, &c.) there would be found annually materials enough for three times the paper uſed in the Britiſh dominions.

While we admire the rapid progreſs that is making in Painting, Sculpture, Engraving Architecture, Coach building, and the elegant arts in general, one cannot help being aſtoniſhed at the ſlow progreſs that is making in diſcoveries of the uſeful kind in various departments. Though it has not been attended to, nor ſo far as I know, has ever been mentioned by any one, yet it is certain that, according to its ſize, every bean plant contains from 25 to 35 filaments running up on the outſide under a thin membrane from the root to the very top, all round; the one at each of four corners being thicker and ſtronger than the reſt. It is alſo certain that next to chineſe, and ſeagraſs, in other words the material with which hocks are ſometimes fixed to the ends of fiſhing-lines the filaments of the bean plant are the ſtrongeſt and moſt durable yet diſcovered. Theſe, with a little beating, rubbing and ſhaking, are eaſily ſeparated from the ſtrawy part, when the plant has been a few days ſteeped in water, or is damp, and in a ſtate approaching to fermentation, or what is commonly called rotting.

From carefully obſerving the medium number of ſtalks or bean plants, in a ſquare foot, in a variety of fields, and multiplying theſe by 4840, the number of ſquare feet in an acre, and then weighing the hemp or filaments of a certain number of ſtalks, I find that there are, at a medium, about 2 cwt. of hemp on theſe filaments in an acre, admirably calculated for being converted into canvas, cables, cordage and a thouſand other things where ſtrength and durability are of importance; as well as with a little preparation into paper of all kinds even that of the moſt delicate texture. Now as there are at leaſt 200 000 acres of ticks, horſe and other beans, in Great-Britain and Ireland; and ſince, where there is no machinery for the purpoſe, the poor of each workhouſe, and others both young and old, males as well as females, might (hemp having riſen lately from 60 to 100 pounds per ton) be advantageouſly employed, and gain ſomething handſome for themſelves, in peeling or otherwiſe ſeparating the filaments from the ſtrawy part of the bean plant after the beans are threſhed out; I leave it to you, Mr. Urban, to judge of the importance of the idea here held out not only to the landed proprietors and the poor, but to the community at large. And as the inſertion of the above in your uſeful Miſcellany may be the means of preventing many, perhaps ſome thouſand tons of valuable vegetable materials for making paper, &c. from being thrown away as uſual; your giving it a place, as you lately did the reſult of my experiments on the pruning of vine, will much oblige him who has ſent you a ſpecimen of bean hemp; and who is, with reſpect and good wiſhes

Yours, &c.

JAMES HALL.

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

By arrivals at New-York and Boston from Liverpool.—London dates to Oct. 21, 1809.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, OCT. 18, 1809.

THE Paris Moniteur announces the ſigning of PEACE between Auſtria and France, on the 3d October, at Vienna. This fact, it is ſaid, has been announced by ſalutes in France and Holland. No ſpecification of the conditions have been received; and it would be a waſte of time and paper, to repeat, or notice the *ſhrewd* conjectures, and *we hears* of pretended wiſeacre mongers; or the lamentable croakings of profligate party hirelings on the ſubject. We do not permit ourſelves to doubt the fact; but a report equally as direct, reached us many weeks ſince, which events demonſtrated to be a ſheer fabrication. It is ſaid, Auſtria gives up her ſouthern provinces, as well as Upper and Lower Auſtria, retaining only Hungary, Bohemia and Moravia; and that FRANCIS renounces the title of Emperor.

REPORTED PEACE between France and Auſtria.

OCT. 19. Government, we are told, have received information, that the long protracted negotiation between France and Auſtria, was terminated by a Treaty of Peace, on the 3d of October. The terms are not known, but it is ſaid Auſtria retains only Hungary and Bohemia.

AMSTERDAM [*Holland*] OCT. 11. Salutes were fired this day in conſequence of the ſigning of a treaty of Peace between France and Auſtria.

LONDON, OCT. 21.—We have never entertained any doubts of the authenticity of the intelligence received from Holland, of Peace having been ſigned between Auſtria and France—If we had any, they would be removed by the *Amſterdam Gazette Extraordinary* of the 11th, which has juſt been received, and which communicates the intelligence in the following manner:

("TRANSLATION.)

"*Amſterdam Courant Extraordinary.*

"AMSTERDAM. OCT. 11.

"We haſten to communicate to our reſpected readers that the Burgomaſter of this city received, early in the morning of this day, a letter from his Excellency the Miniſter of War, dated from Loo, containing an official notification that the Peace, between France and Auſtria, was ſigned on the 3d of this month.

"The above important intelligence, is now, without loſs of time, announced to the Citizens by the firing of the Cannon on the City walls, the ringing of the bells, and the playing of the chimes.

"We ſincerely congratulate our readers on this news ſo intereſting to humanity, and hope that it will ſoon be followed by a general Peace."

Still we remain without any further account of the terms of the Peace, except that they are moſt humiliating to Auſtria.

☞ *Bonaparte returning to France.*

LONDON, OCT. 19. On the 1ſt October relays of horſes were placed on the road, from Vienna to Paris, to convey the French Emperor home. He was expected to leave Schoenbrunn, on the 3d or 4th of October.

Peace between Ruſſia and Sweden.

HAMBURG, OCT. 6. On the 5th September, a treaty was concluded between Ruſſia and Sweden. Ruſſia reſtores to Sweden the conqueſts ſhe has made in Bothnia; but is to retain the Grand Dutchy of Finland.—The Torneo is to form the boundary between the two nations. The ratifications are to be exchanged in four weeks. Engliſh ſhips of war and merchantmen are to be excluded from Swediſh ports; but Sweden reſerves the right to import from thence, ſalt and colonial produce.

To the civil Governor of Livonia, and actual Counſellor of State.

"On the 5th of this month, a treaty of an eternal Peace, between Ruſſia and Sweden was concluded, and ſigned at Frederickſham, by our miniſter plenipotentiary Count Romanzow, and Baron Sterdigok on the part of Sweden. All the propoſitions by us made, with regard to the ſaid peace, have been accepted, and the corporation of the Grand Duchy of Finland with the Ruſſian Empire has been confirmed; the town of Torneo and the river of the ſame name, form the frontiers of the two States.

'Thus has terminated a war, the various events of which have covered the Ruſſian armies with immortal glory; and the concluſion of which has added to the Ruſſian Empire, a country, inhabited by an induſtrious people; celebrated on account of its progreſs in agriculture, its markets, important fortifications, and the fortreſs of Sweaborgh; and has ſecured forever on that ſide the frontiers of our native land.

'While we are offering up our thanks to that Divine Being, which has vouchſafed to favour Ruſſia, and crowned our arms with ſucceſs we haſten to acquaint you with that fortunate event, feeling perfectly ſatisfied that all our faithful ſubjects will readily join us in offering up thanks to the Moſt High, for the happy concluſion of a much wiſhed-for peace.

"After the ratifications ſhall have been exchanged, the ſaid treaty of Peace will be publiſhed in a diſtinct manifeſto. I remain your affectionate

ALEXANDER."

St. Petersburgh, Sept. 7.

LONDON, OCT. 12. Mr. Canning has perfectly recovered of his wound: and yeſterday delivered up to his Majeſty his ſeals as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The Marquis Welleſley will certainly be recalled from Spain, to fill one of the departments of government.

At preſent the following are the Cabinet Miniſters.—Rt. Hon. Spencer Percival, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, (*a*) and Chancellor of the Exchequer:—Lord Bathurſt, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, (*b*)—Rt. Hon. Robert Dundas Saunders, Secretary of the War Department, (*c*)—Rt. Hon. Charles Yorke, Secretary at War, (*d*)—The other Miniſters retain their Seals.

(*a*) *In the room of the Duke of Portland.* (*b*) *In the room of Mr. Canning.* (*c*) *In the room of Lord Caſtlereagh.* (*d*) *Vice Lord Gower.*

OCTOBER 21.

Spaniſh Papers arrived this morning to the 27th ult. Their contents would have afforded us pleaſure, had we reaſon to believe that Bonaparte would remain occupied on the banks of the Danube. But the moment he has finiſhed the buſineſs with Auſtria, will be the ſignal for marching againſt Spain and for overwhelming her with his numerous Legions. Short will be the interval between his quitting the banks of the Danube and his appearing on the declivities of the Pyrenees. He will loſe no time in dalliance at Paris. He is none of thoſe ſouls that like to unbend themſelves after war in the pleaſures of a capital, or in the enjoyments of home or kindred.—For him there is no home—for him Peace has no joys, and tranquility no charms.—The termination of one war is but the prelude to the commencement of a new one, and having trodden upon the neck of Auſtria he will fly with all the activity of his nature to rivet his yoke upon the neck of Spain. The golden opportunity which the Auſtrian war afforded has been loſt—from what cauſes, whether from the tardineſs of the Spaniſh character, or the imbecility of the Spaniſh Junta or the adoption of an improper ſyſtem, it were now uſeleſs to enquire, and unavailing to lament.

Letters from Gibraltar ſtate that the Marquis Welleſley had made a ſpirited remonſtrance to the Supreme Junta, on the inefficiency of their meaſures to reſiſt the ſubjugation of Spain.

A letter from Gibraltar ſays—"The utmoſt diſcontent againſt the preſent government prevails throughout Spain, and the Junta are ſo apprehenſive of an inſurrection at Seville, that they have ordered ten thouſand men there from the armies to protect their perſons. Marquis Welleſley attends the Supreme Junta twice and thrice a day; but there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that he is juſtly diſſatisfied with their conduct."

240 veſſels have recently arrived in Engliſh ports, laden with naval ſtores, timber, &c, which have overſtocked the markets.

The King in Council has ordered Licenſes to be iſſued for the importation of grain and flour, in any veſſels from France and Holland.

OCT. 15. The American ſhip Horace, having Mr. ADAMS on board, bound on a miſſion to Ruſſia, was ſtopped at Elſineure and compelled to pay the Sound tribute to the Daniſh government before ſhe was permitted to proceed on her voyage.

Letters from the French frontiers mention the death of Pope Pius VII. in the iſle of Santa Margaretta, near Toulon, and that the tyrant of Europe had named Cardinal Feſch his ſucceſſor. The Pope's death is attributed to poiſon. His intended ſucceſſor is uncle to Bonaparte.

Mr. CHAMPAGNY to Gen. ARMSTRONG.

LONDON, OCT. 18. The French papers contain the following letter from the French Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, to the American Ambaſſador in Paris:—

Letter of the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs of France, Mr. Champagny to Gen. Armſtrong, Miniſter of the United States at Paris dated Altenburgh August 22, 1809

"SIR—His Majeſty underſtanding that you are about to deſpatch a ſhip to the United States, commands me to make known to you the *unalterable principles* which have and will regulate his conduct in the great queſtion reſpecting neutrals.

"France admits the principle, that the flag protects trade. The trading veſſel which carries the licence of its government may be conſidered as a moving colony: to inſult ſuch veſſel by ſearch, purſuit, or any act of arbitrary power, is a violation of the fundamental law of colonization, and is an attack upon the government of the ſame. The ſeas belong to every nation, without exception: They are the common property and domain of all mankind.

"Conſiſtently with this doctrine, merchant veſſels, belonging to individuals, may paſs by inheritance to perſons who never expoſed themſelves to be made priſoners of war. In all her conqueſts, France has conſidered ſacred, private property, depoſited in the warehouſes of the vanquiſhed State, and ſuch have had the complete diſpoſal of matters of trade: and at this moment convoys by land of merchandize, and eſpecially cottons, are paſſing through the French army and Auſtria, to proceed to the deſtination commerce directs. If France had ſeized the monopoly of the ſeas, ſhe would have accumulated in her territory all the products of the earth and ſhe would have obtained immeaſurable wealth.

'Undoubtedly, if England had the dominion of land, which ſhe has acquired on the ocean, her acquiſitions would have been equally enormous. She would, as in the times of barbariſm, have ſold the conquered, and diſtributed them as Slaves throughout her land.—The avarice of trade would have abſorbed every thing, and the government of an enlightened nation, which has brought the arts of civilization to perfection, would have given the earlieſt inſtances of the return of the ſavage ages.—That government is fully impreſſed with the injuſtice of its naval code. But what has that government to do with juſtice, which only inquires for profit

"When France ſhall have eſtabliſhed her naval power, which, with the extent of her coaſts and her population, will be ſoon accompliſhed, then will the Emperor reduce theſe principles to practice, and apply his mandate to render it univerſal. The right, or rather the uſurpation of blockading rivers and coaſts by proclamation, is palpably contrary to reaſon and equity.—A right cannot poſſibly ſpring from the will of an intereſted party, but muſt always be founded on the natural relation of things. A place is not properly blockaded, unleſs it be beſieged by land and water. It is blockaded to prevent the introduction of aſſiſtance, by which the ſurrender of the place might be protracted; and then we have only the right to prevent neutral ſhips from entering the port when the place is thus circumſtanced and the poſſeſſion of it is

matter of doubt between the beſiegers and the beſieged.—On this is grounded the right to prevent neutrals from entering the place.

"The ſovereignty and independence of its flag, like the ſovereignty and independence of its territory, are the property of every neutral. A ſtate may transfer itſelf to another ſtate; it may deſtroy the archives of its independence, and paſs from Prince to Prince, but the right of ſovereignty is indiviſible and unalienable: no one can renounce it.

"England has placed France in a ſtate of blockade.—The Emperor has, in his decree of Berlin, declared the Britiſh Iſlands in a ſtate of blockade.—The firſt of theſe regulations forbid neutral veſſels to proceed to France: the ſecond prohibited their entering Engliſh harbours.

England has by her orders of council, of the 11th of November, 1807, levied an impoſt on neutral ſhips, and obliged them to enter its ports before they ſail to France.—By the decree of the 17th of December, of the ſame year, the Emperor has decreed, that all ſuch ſhips be denationalized, which had entered Engliſh ports, or ſubmitted to be ſearched.

"In order to ward off the inconveniences with which this ſtate of things threatened her commerce, America laid an Embargo in all her harbours: and although France had done nothing more than uſed the right of retaliation, its wants, and thoſe of its colonies, ſuffered much from this meaſure: yet did the Emperor magnanimouſly connive at the proceeding, in order rather to endure the privation of commerce, than to acknowledge the authority of the uſurper of the ſeas.

"The embargo was raiſed, and a ſyſtem of non-intercourſe was ſubſtituted for it. The powers on the Continent, in alliance with England, having the ſame object in view, made a common cauſe with her, that they might derive the ſame advantages. The harbors of Holland, of the Elbe, of the Weſer, of Italy, and of Spain, were to enjoy thoſe benefits from which France was to be excluded: and the one and the other were to be opened or cloſed to commerce, as circumſtances rendered expedient, ſo as France was bereft of it.

"Thus, Sir, in point of principle, France recognizes the freedom of neutral commerce, and the independence of the maritime powers; which ſhe reſpected up to the moment when the maritime tyranny of England, that reſpects nothing, and the arbitrary proceedings of its government, compelled her to adopt meaſures of retaliation, to which ſhe reſorted with regret. Let England revoke her blockade of France, and France will recal her declaration of blockade againſt England. Let England revoke her Cabinet Orders of the 11th Nov. 1807, and the Milan Decree will expire of itſelf. The American commerce will then recover its complete freedom, and be aſſured of finding in the harbors of France favor and protection. But it belongs to the United States to attain this happy object by their firmneſs. Can a nation, reſolved to remain free, heſitate between certain momentary intereſts, and the great cauſe of maintaining her independence, her honor, her ſovereignty and her dignity?

(Signed) "M. CHAMPAGNY."

BY THE LAST MAILS.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, NOV. 27.

Congreſs were to meet this day; but from the bad travelling we doubt the arrival of a quorum of members, but few of whom had arrived on Friday.

ANOTHER EMBARGO.

A gentleman, lately from the ſeat of government ſtates it as the prevailing opinion there, that Congreſs will again reſort to the *terrapin ſyſtem* of *general Embargo*. We had hoped that both Congreſs and the Executive had ſeen enough of a meaſure ſo inefficient as to other nations, and ſo injurious and diſtreſſing to ourſelves.—If THEY *have not*, they have may reſt aſſured, THE PEOPLE (who were the excluſive ſufferers) *have*.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOV. 29.

The London papers we find have copied from the French Moniteur, what is ſtated to have been a letter from Mr. Champagny to Mr. Armſtrong, on American affairs.—If authentic, a more impudent inſult could not be offered to the U. S. and the underſtandings of the American People.—The falſehoods and abſurdities it affirms and implies, are ſo groſs, that the writer muſt have imagined that the People of our country were deſtitute of common knowledge, as well as common ſenſe: and our Government not poſſeſſed of common honeſty. We have hopes and expectation that the Preſident in his meſſage will notice this additional French inſult.

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NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1809.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican of the 25th ult.

Facts reſpecting the Britiſh Minister.

We averred in many ſucceſſive papers, that the paragraphs of the Intelligencer, reſpecting the rupture with the miniſter were falſe and fabricated. This we did from a knowledge we poſſeſſed, that the chief ſtatement was a groſs miſrepreſentation. But we had no conception of the profligate falſehoods, with which that paper has dared to abuſe and deceive the people. From the heſitation, which it was ſo natural for cautious men to feel in ſuch circumſtances, and the deſire to expreſs the truth in its true colours, we ſome days ago wrote for the facts to a friend in Waſhington, who moves in a circle enabling him to obtain correct intelligence. Yeſterday evening, when the matter for our paper was too nearly completed to admit of ſufficient room for the whole communication, we received his anſwer. The following is a contraction of his ſtatement.

On Saturday preceding the Intelligencer's manifeſto, Mr. Jackſon did not ſend for a paſsport to leave the country, but for a ſafeguard for himſelf and his family, foreſeeing, what has ſince happened, that as ſoon as the government had broken off communication with him, an attempt would be made to influence the paſſions of the people, and to excite them to violence, to which they had before been rendered prone by the ſame pens, which afterwards pretended to calm them.—Mr. R. Smith was expreſsly informed, that the miniſter did not mean to leave the country. On the Monday, before he knew that the rupture was publiſhed, a notification was given of the Miniſter's intention to move from Waſhington, accompanied with ſuch explanations as might have led to an accommodation, if it had been deſired. An inclination was even ſhown to *further* explanations, which was abruptly refuſed by Mr. Smith, unleſs the miniſter would conſent to ſay, that was not fact, which he had before been told by the ſame ſecretary was a fact.

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This is a fact and no inſinuation, and beyond this he declares nothing was meant nor ſaid. *There was no intemperate or indecorous language used* but only a reſiſtance to an attack upon the independence of a foreign miniſter, who it is to be remembered, treats upon a footing of perfect equality, and who would be condemned by his government, if he ſubmitted to be ſchooled.

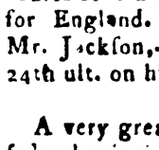
Mr. Oakley, Secretary to the Britiſh embaſſy, arrived in New-York on the 25th ult. from Waſhington. He was to ſail in the courſe of a day or two in the Britiſh packet for England. He takes deſpatches from Mr. Jackſon,—who left Waſhington on the 24th ult. on his way to New York.

A very great and unexpected triumph of federal principles has recently taken place in the city of New-York, in the election of their Charter Officers. The federal gain, in this election, over that of laſt year, is 2211 votes.

The letter from Mr. Champagny to General Armſtrong in this day's paper, will arreſt the ſerious attention of our readers. It may be conſidered as the ultimatum of Bonaparte, as it reſpects a ſettlement with this country. We muſt take the ground he preſcribes with regard to England, or he will *continue* that *war* againſt us, which we have been tamely ſuffering for ſeveral years. It contains the moſt audacious violations of truth, that we have ever witneſſed in any ſtate paper—it is an inſult to the underſtandings of our government, as it reſpects the principles it advances, too groſs and palpable to be conſidered genuine, did we not know our degraded ſtanding in the Emperor's mind.

The democrats pray that Bonaparte may have the ſame ſupremacy on the ſeas that he has on land: when that is the caſe, they add, we ſhall be freed from the ſhackles which now embarraſs our commercial ſpeculations.—Pray, what kind of freedom has Bonaparte yielded to the continental powers of Europe?—Aſk Switzerland, Auſtria Pruſſia, Holland, Denmark Sweden, the Italian States and Spain. Here may be ſeen the monuments of his juſtice and mercy.

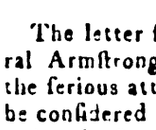
For Charleſton, (S. C.)



THE Ship FRANKLIN, WILLIAM COZZENS Maſter now lying at Gyles's Wharf, will ſail on the 10th inſt.—For Freight or Paſſage, having excellent accommodations for paſſengers, apply to BENJAMIN RUGGLES, or the Maſter on board.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1809.

FOR SALE,



THE Ship EAGLE, burthen 293 Tons, two decks, as ſhe has juſt returned from ſea, and is now lying at Gyles's Wharf.—For further particulars and terms, apply to CHARLES GYLES.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1809.

We yeſterday received from New-York, the long expected but melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. MOSES SEIXAS, of this town. After having manfully ſuſtained a long and painful diſeaſe, or rather a complication of diſeaſes, he was, on the 29th of laſt month, at the advanced age of ſixty-ſix years, "gathered to his Fathers."

Mr. SEIXAS has left behind him an unblemiſhed reputation. He is deeply lamented; not only by his immediate family and friends, to whom his domeſtic virtues juſtly endeared him, but by the community at large, who highly reſpected him as a uſeful, honeſt and worthy man. Born a Jew, and ſtrictly "taught according to the perfect manner of the law of his Fathers," he was, but without bigotry, zealous and uniform in the profeſſion of his faith.

As a Merchant, he united to an unimpeached integrity, the valuable qualities of method, preciſion, and punctuality, in the tranſaction of buſineſs. Theſe qualities fitted him for, and rendered him peculiarly uſeful in, the ſtation of Caſhier of the Bank of Rhode-Iſland—a place which he held from the inſtitution of that Bank until his death.

Liberal in his opinions, and compaſſionate in his feelings, he was an active member of the charitable ſociety of "Freemaſons."; and was, until his reſignation, a few months before his death, Maſter of St. John's Lodge in this town, and Grand-Maſter of the Grand Lodge of the State.

We are anxious to avoid all exceſſive praiſe, and ſolicitous not to overdo with minuteneſs of panegyric, this ſincere tribute to the memory of a reſpected fellow-citizen.—In ſhort, we have ſaid nothing but what all who knew Mr. SEIXAS will warmly join in ſaying: That he was an honeſt man, an "accepted Maſon," and an "Iſraelite without guile."

DIED.—In this town on the 15th ult. Mr. *JOHN REMINGTON*, in the 87th year of his age.

—On Monday laſt, Mrs. *MARY MUMFORD*, conſort of Mr. Benjamin Mumford, in the 74th year of her age.

—Yeſterday morning, Mr. *SAMUEL VERNON*, in the 64th year of his age.

—At Providence on Thurſday laſt, Col. *BENJAMIN HOPPIN*, in the 63d year of his age.

—At Boſton on Tueſday laſt. *WILLIAM COOPER*, Eſq. aged 88 years: 49 of which he was ſucceſſively elected Town-Clerk of Boſton, and during that time was never abſent at a town-meeting.

DROWNED.—On the 24th ult. from on board the brig Ruſſell on her paſſage from Havanna to this port, Mr. *SAMUEL CHAPPELL*, ſon of Mr. James Chappell of this town, in the 19th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Ship Eagle, Hudſon, Liverpool; do. Columbia, Winſlow, Iſle of Mayo: brig Ruſſell, Newton, Havanna: ſch'r Catharine Shoves. Plymouth: ſloop Farmer, Hatch New-York: do. Fame, Davis, ditto.

CLEARED,

Ship Union. Seabury, New-York: brig Agenoria, Hudſon; ditto: ſch'r Mount-Vernon, Shove, Alexandria: ſloop Polly & Nancy, Gardner, ditto: do. Golden Age, Cottrell, New-York.

Arrived on Thurſday laſt, ſhip Columbia, Winſlow, 53 days from the Iſle of Mayo.—Left there, ſhip Joſeph, Pennock, of and for Philadelphia, to ſail in 10 days: the only American veſſel there.

The ſhip Hamilton Moore. Capt. Le Boſquet. arrived at Charleſton on the 25th Nov. in 46 days from London.—Spoke, Nov 9, ſloop Betſey, Pierce of this port, from Jamaica, having been diſmaſted in a gale, in lat. 30—ſupplied them with a ſail to make the firſt port, ſhe having loſt all her ſails and ſpars

Accounts from the Havanna are to Nov. 9 All the American veſſels which had been lying off the Moro, had been permitted to go in, but not allowed to enter. They had landed very little, rather chooſing to keep their cargoes on board, until it could be known whether they would be permitted to ſell, which it was ſuppoſed would be allowed ſhortly.

On the 18th of Nov. in lat. 40, 27, long 60. Capt. Field, arrived at Boſton from Valencia, was boarded from the Engliſh ſloop of war Atalanta, 2 days out from Halifax, bound to Barbadoes, and treated very politely. The boarding Officers informed that the brig American and ſhip Suſquehanna bound to Tonningen, had been carried in there and condemned: theſe being the only veſſels ſent in: but that they ſhould detain all veſſels bound to the ſame place.

TO LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 32, Waſhington-Street, having four rooms on a floor, and ſituated in a very pleaſant part of the town.—The Houſe has every convenience, having a good cellar, a well of water in the yard, and is in good repair.—For terms, &c. enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

LEFT the Service of the Subſcriber on the 20th of October laſt, a Black Woman, by the name of ROSE HAZARD, about 30 years of age. Whoever will return ſaid Roſe to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive five Cents reward, but no charges—All perſons are hereby forbid harboring or truſting her, on penalty of the law

THOMAS HAZARD.

Newport, Nov. 27, 1809.

Bengal Goods.

On MONDAY, December 4, 1809, at

Lopez & Dexter's Office,

WILL be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION the following Bales of *BENGAL GOODS*:—

3 Bales Johanna Coſſas.
1 do. Mamaracpoore Do.
2 do. Jalapore Sannahs.
2 do. Mugga Do.
2 do. Burdoon Gurrahs.
1 do. Mizrapoor Chintz.
3 do. Waſh Checks.

ALSO,

A large aſſortment of Engliſh, Dutch and French GOODS, conſiſting of Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, Ladies Cloth, pelice do. red, blue and brown figured Bombazetts, black do. 1 trunk cotton Umbrellas, ſhirting cottons, ſilk Gloves. Fearnaughts, Plains, tabby Velvets, Velveteens, queen's cord, tapes, nun's thread, with a variety of other articles. Conditions liberal, and made known at the Sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. and continued on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Dec. 1, 1809.

SALES AT AUCTION, AT *LOPEZ & DEXTER's OFFICE.*

On TUESDAY, Dec. 5, without reſerve.

10 Cheſts Hyſon-ſkin TEA } Warranted
15 do. Souchong Do. } of the firſt
7 do. Hyſon Do. } Quality.

20 boxes of ſuperior Havanna brown Sugar
15 Hogſheads Havanna Moloſſes.

Conditions 60 and 90 Days.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs,*

Newport. Dec. 1. 1809

GROCERIES,

No. 51, THAMES STREET.

THE Subſcribers having formed a connexion in buſineſs, under the firm of MALBONE & BREESE, offer for Sale a general aſſortment of *GROCERIES*, and ſolicit the patronage of their Friends and the Public.

SAUNDERS MALBONE.
SAUNDERS BREESE.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1809.

Almanacks for 1810, School-Books, Stationary, &c.

Wanton & Rathbone,

At their Store, No. 92 Thames-Street (formerly occupied by Mr. BENJ. REYNOLDS) corner of Market ſquare, and at the ſtore lately occupied by Mr. NATHANIEL DEARBORN, 93, Thames-Street, have juſt received and for ſale

BICKERSTAFF's RHODE ISLAND, FARMER's and THOMAS's ALMANACKS for 1810, by the groce, dozen or ſingle—as cheap as can be purchaſed from the publiſhers. *Alſo*, 200 reams cap and pot No. 1 & 2 writing-paper; and 20 reams foolſcap Paper, made in Hartford, (Con.) of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable for ſchools, which can be afforded 50 cents per ream leſs than the uſual price.

School-Books.—Webſter's and Alden's 1ſt, 2d, and 3d parts; Daboll's Arithmetic; Morſe's Geography; Preceptors; Columbian Orators; Teſtaments; Dictionaries, and School-books of every deſcription, by the dozen or ſingle.

An aſſortment of Family Bibles, with and without plates; and one groce School Bibles of an excellent edition, which will be ſold unuſually cheap.

Blank Books of every deſcription, conſtantly on hand, ruled to any pattern. Playing Cards by the groce, dozen or ſingle pack; Pocket Books, &c.

The following Articles of London Stationary, have juſt come to hand.

Few reams beſt hot-preſſed wove letter paper; common wove do; a few thouſand quills, pen-knives; beſt lead pencils; ink-powder: waters, &c.

They offer for ſale, a very general aſſortment of Books and Stationary, at reduced prices. Country Stores, private Libraries &c. furniſhed on the beſt terms, and at liberal diſcounts.

The Circulating Library has received conſiderable additions of every late and intereſting publication, as alſo many rare and valuable works which are loaned by the week, month, quarter, or year, on the uſual terms.

The Hat Store is furniſhed with Hats of every quality and price, uſually wanted, ſuch as felt, caſtors, beavers, &c. made in the beſt manner and warranted not to crack or fade, and at the loweſt poſſible prices.

Paper Hangings and Borders, a great variety, cheap as uſual.

Newport Dec. 1. 1809.

PINKERTON'S Collection of Voyages and Travels.

THE firſt number of this intereſting work will be ready for Subſcribers at Newport, in a few weeks. This number is a fair ſpecimen of the paper, printing &c. and is depoſited for inſpection at the ſtore of J. P. SHEARMAN, where ſuch as decline their ſubſcription until they have an opportunity of ſeeing the engravings, the ſtyle of printing, and the paper, are invited to examine the execution of the work.

Newport, 11th mo. 29th, 1809.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber on the 19th inſt. a muſtee, by the name of ISAAC SEGUS, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high. Had on when he went away, a dark blue jacket and trowſers, and a hat covered with oil cloth. Whoever will apprehend ſaid Isaac, and ſecure him in any gaol, or deliver him to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all charges paid. All perſons are hereby forbid harboring, truſting, or carrying off ſaid Isaac, on penalty of the law.

ISAAC KNOWLES.

Jamestown, Nov 27, 1809.

matter of doubt between the beſiegers and the beſieged.—On this is grounded the right to prevent neutrals from entering the place.

"The ſovereignty and independence of its flag, like the ſovereignty and independence of its territory, are the property of every neutral. A ſtate may transfer itſelf to another ſtate; it may deſtroy the archives of its independence, and paſs from Prince to Prince, but the right of ſovereignty is indiviſible and unalienable: no one can renounce it.

"England has placed France in a ſtate of blockade.—The Emperor has, in his decree of Berlin, declared the Britiſh Iſlands in a ſtate of blockade.—The firſt of theſe regulations forbid neutral veſſels to proceed to France: the ſecond prohibited their entering Engliſh harbours.

England has by her orders of council, of the 11th of November, 1807, levied an impoſt on neutral ſhips, and obliged them to enter its ports before they ſail to France.—By the decree of the 17th of December, of the ſame year, the Emperor has decreed, that all ſuch ſhips be denationalized, which had entered Engliſh ports, or ſubmitted to be ſearched.

"In order to ward off the inconveniences with which this ſtate of things threatened her commerce, America laid an Embargo in all her harbours: and although France had done nothing more than uſed the right of retaliation, its wants, and thoſe of its colonies, ſuffered much from this meaſure: yet did the Emperor magnanimouſly connive at the proceeding, in order rather to endure the privation of commerce, than to acknowledge the authority of the uſurper of the ſeas.

"The embargo was raiſed, and a ſyſtem of non-intercourſe was ſubſtituted for it. The powers on the Continent, in alliance with England, having the ſame object in view, made a common cauſe with her, that they might derive the ſame advantages. The harbors of Holland, of the Elbe, of the Weſer, of Italy, and of Spain, were to enjoy thoſe benefits from which France was to be excluded: and the one and the other were to be opened or cloſed to commerce, as circumſtances rendered expedient, ſo as France was bereft of it.

"Thus, Sir, in point of principle, France recognizes the freedom of neutral commerce, and the independence of the maritime powers; which ſhe reſpected up to the moment when the maritime tyranny of England, that reſpects nothing, and the arbitrary proceedings of its government, compelled her to adopt meaſures of retaliation, to which ſhe reſorted with regret. Let England revoke her blockade of France, and France will recal her declaration of blockade againſt England. Let England revoke her Cabinet Orders of the 11th Nov. 1807, and the Milan Decree will expire of itſelf. The American commerce will then recover its complete freedom, and be aſſured of finding in the harbors of France favor and protection. But it belongs to the United States to attain this happy object by their firmneſs. Can a nation, reſolved to remain free, heſitate between certain momentary intereſts, and the great cauſe of maintaining her independence, her honor, her ſovereignty and her dignity?

(Signed) "M. CHAMPAGNY."

BY THE LAST MAILS.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, NOV. 27.

Congreſs were to meet this day; but from the bad travelling we doubt the arrival of a quorum of members, but few of whom had arrived on Friday.

ANOTHER EMBARGO.

A gentleman, lately from the ſeat of government ſtates it as the prevailing opinion there, that Congreſs will again reſort to the *terrapin ſyſtem* of *general Embargo*. We had hoped that both Congreſs and the Executive had ſeen enough of a meaſure ſo inefficient as to other nations, and ſo injurious and diſtreſſing to ourſelves.—If THEY *have not*, they have may reſt aſſured, THE PEOPLE (who were the excluſive ſufferers) *have*.

MASSACHUSETTS.

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There has been no impeachment of veracity. Mr. Jackſon took Mr. Erſkine's ſtatement as he found it (which is *not verbal but written*) without vouching for the correctneſs of it. He would have received Mr. Smith's contradiction, as he ſays, in the ſame manner, if Mr. Smith had given one, which he did not, and that he had nothing to do with the veracity of either party, but to take the fact officially ſtated by the one and admitted by the other, to wit, that the three conditions, forming the whole ſubſtance of the inſtructions of the 23d January, had been not only communicated but expatiated upon at conſiderable length.

This is a fact and no inſinuation, and beyond this he declares nothing was meant nor ſaid. *There was no intemperate or indecorous language used* but only a reſiſtance to an attack upon the independence of a foreign miniſter, who it is to be remembered, treats upon a footing of perfect equality, and who would be condemned by his government, if he ſubmitted to be ſchooled.

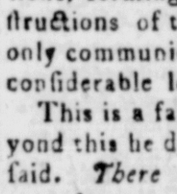
Mr. Oakley, Secretary to the Britiſh embaſſy, arrived in New-York on the 25th ult. from Waſhington. He was to ſail in the courſe of a day or two in the Britiſh packet for England. He takes deſpatches from Mr. Jackſon,—who left Waſhington on the 24th ult. on his way to New York.

A very great and unexpected triumph of federal principles has recently taken place in the city of New-York, in the election of their Charter Officers. The federal gain, in this election, over that of laſt year, is 2211 votes.

The letter from Mr. Champagny to General Armſtrong in this day's paper, will arreſt the ſerious attention of our readers. It may be conſidered as the ultimatum of Bonaparte, as it reſpects a ſettlement with this country. We muſt take the ground he preſcribes with regard to England, or he will *continue* that *war* againſt us, which we have been tamely ſuffering for ſeveral years. It contains the moſt audacious violations of truth, that we have ever witneſſed in any ſtate paper—it is an inſult to the underſtandings of our government, as it reſpects the principles it advances, too groſs and palpable to be conſidered genuine, did we not know our degraded ſtanding in the Emperor's mind.

The democrats pray that Bonaparte may have the ſame ſupremacy on the ſeas that he has on land: when that is the caſe, they add, we ſhall be freed from the ſhackles which now embarraſs our commercial ſpeculations.—Pray, what kind of freedom has Bonaparte yielded to the continental powers of Europe?—Aſk Switzerland, Auſtria, Pruſſia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, the Italian States and Spain. Here may be ſeen the monuments of his juſtice and mercy.

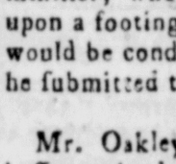
For Charleſton, (S. C.)



THE Ship FRANKLIN, WILLIAM COZZENS Maſter now lying at Gyles's Wharf, will ſail on the 10th inſt.—For Freight or Paſſage, having excellent accommodations for paſſengers, apply to BENJAMIN RUGGLES, or the Maſter on board.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1809.

FOR SALE,



THE Ship EAGLE, burthen 203 Tons, two decks, as ſhe has juſt returned from ſea, and is now lying at Gyles's Wharf.—For further particulars and terms, apply to CHARLES GYLES.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1809.

We yeſterday received from New-York, the long expected but melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. MOSES SEIXAS, of this town. After having manfully ſuſtained a long and painful diſeaſe, or rather a complication of diſeaſes, he was, on the 29th of laſt month, at the advanced age of ſixty-ſix years, "gathered to his Fathers."

Mr. SEIXAS has left behind him an unblemiſhed reputation. He is deeply lamented; not only by his immediate family and friends, to whom his domeſtic virtues juſtly endeared him, but by the community at large, who highly reſpected him as a uſeful, honeſt and worthy man. Born a Jew, and ſtrictly "taught according to the perfect manner of the law of his Fathers," he was, but without bigotry, zealous and uniform in the profeſſion of his faith.

As a Merchant, he united to an unimpeached integrity, the valuable qualities of method, preciſion, and punctuality, in the tranſaction of buſineſs. Theſe qualities fitted him for, and rendered him peculiarly uſeful in, the ſtation of Caſhier of the Bank of Rhode-Iſland—a place which he held from the inſtitution of that Bank until his death.

Liberal in his opinions, and compaſſionate in his feelings, he was an active member of the charitable ſociety of "Freemaſons."; and was, until his reſignation, a few months before his death, Maſter of St. John's Lodge in this town, and Grand-Maſter of the Grand Lodge of the State.

We are anxious to avoid all exceſſive praiſe, and ſolicitous not to overdo with minuteneſs of panegyric, this ſincere tribute to the memory of a reſpected fellow-citizen.—In ſhort, we have ſaid nothing but what all who knew Mr. SEIXAS will warmly join in ſaying: That he was an honeſt man, an "accepted Maſon," and an "Iſraelite without guile."

Wm H.

DIED.—In this town on the 15th ult. Mr. *JOHN REMINGTON*, in the 87th year of his age.

—On Monday laſt, Mrs. *MARY MUMFORD*, conſort of Mr. Benjamin Mumford, in the 74th year of her age.

—Yeſterday morning, Mr. *SAMUEL VERNON*, in the 64th year of his age.

—At Providence on Thurſday laſt, Col. *BENJAMIN HOPPIN*, in the 63d year of his age.

—At Boſton on Tueſday laſt, *WILLIAM COOPER*, Eſq. aged 88 years: 49 of which he was ſucceſſively elected Town-Clerk of Boſton, and during that time was never abſent at a town-meeting.

DROWNED.—On the 24th ult. from on board the brig Ruſſell, on her paſſage from Havanna to this port, Mr. *SAMUEL CHAPPELL*, ſon of Mr. James Chappell of this town, in the 19th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Ship Eagle, Hudſon, Liverpool; do. Columbia, Winſlow, Iſle of Mayo: brig Ruſſell, Newton, Havanna: ſch'r Catharine Shoves, Plymouth: ſloop Farmer, Hatch New-York: do. Fame, Davis, ditto.

CLEARED,

Ship Union, Seabury, New-York: brig Agenoria, Hudſon; ditto: ſch'r Mount-Vernon, Shove, Alexandria: ſloop Polly & Nancy, Gardner, ditto: do. Golden Age, Cottrell, New-York.

Arrived on Thurſday laſt, ſhip Columbia, Winſlow, 53 days from the Iſle of Mayo.—Left there, ſhip Joſeph, Pennock, of and for Philadelphia, to ſail in 10 days: the only American veſſel there.

The ſhip Hamilton Moore, Capt. Le Boſquet, arrived at Charleſton on the 25th Nov. in 46 days from London.—Spoke, Nov 9, ſloop Betſey, Pierce of this port, from Jamaica, having been diſmaſted in a gale, in lat. 30—ſupplied them with a ſail to make the firſt port, ſhe having loſt all her ſails and ſpars.

Accounts from the Havanna are to Nov. 9. All the American veſſels which had been lying off the Moro, had been permitted to go in, but not allowed to enter. They had landed very little, rather chooſing to keep their cargoes on board, until it could be known whether they would be permitted to ſell, which it was ſuppoſed would be allowed ſhortly.

On the 18th of Nov. in lat. 40, 27, long. 60, Capt. Field, arrived at Boſton from Valencia, was boarded from the Engliſh ſloop of war Atalanta, 2 days out from Halifax, bound to Barbadoes, and treated very politely. The boarding Officers informed that the brig American and ſhip Suſquehanna bound to Tonningen, had been carried in there and condemned: thoſe being the only veſſels ſent in: but that they ſhould detain all veſſels bound to the ſame place.

TO LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 32, Waſhington-Street, having four rooms on a floor, and ſituated in a very pleaſant part of the town:—The Houſe has every convenience, having a good cellar, a well of water in the yard, and is in good repair.—For terms, &c. enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

LEFT the Service of the Subſcriber on the 20th of October laſt, a Black Woman, by the name of ROSE HAZARD, about 30 years of age. Whoever will return ſaid ROSE to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive five Cents reward, but no charges.—All perſons are hereby forbid harboring or truſting her, on penalty of the law.

THOMAS HAZARD.

Jamestown, Nov. 22, 1809.

Bengal Goods.

On MONDAY, December 4, 1809, *at*

Lopez & Dexter's Office,

WILL be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION the following Bales of *BENGAL GOODS*:—

3 Bales Johanna Coſſas.
1 do. Mamaracpoore Do.
2 do. Jalapore Sannahs.
2 do. Mugga Do.
2 do. Burboon Gurrahs.
1 do. Mizrapoor Chintz.
3 do. Waſh Checks.

ALSO,

A large aſſortment of Engliſh, Dutch and French GOODS, conſiſting of Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, Ladies Cloth, pelice do. red, blue and brown figured Bombazetts, black do. 1 trunk cotton Umbrellas, ſhirting cottons, ſilk Gloves, Fearnaughts, Plains, tabby Velvets, Velveteens, queen's cord, tapes, nun's thread, with a variety of other articles. Conditions liberal, and made known at the Sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. and continued on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Dec. 1, 1809.

SALES AT AUCTION, AT *LOPEZ & DEXTER's OFFICE.*

On TUESDAY, Dec. 5, *without reſerve.*

10 Cheſts Hyſon-ſkin TEA } Warranted
15 do. Souchong Do. } of the firſt
7 do. Hyſon Do. } Quality.
20 boxes of ſuperior Havanna brown Sugar
15 Hogſheads Havanna Moloſſes.

Conditions 60 and 90 Days.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs.*

Newport. Dec. 1. 1809

GROCERIES,

No. 51, *THAMES STREET.*

THE Subſcribers having formed a connexion in buſineſs, under the firm of MALBONE & BREESE, offer for Sale a general aſſortment of *GROCERIES*, and ſolicit the patronage of their Friends and the Public.

SAUNDERS MALBONE.
SAUNDERS BREESE.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1809.

Almanacks for 1810, *School-Books, Stationary, &c.*

Wanton & Rathbone,

At their Store, No. 92 *Thames-Street (formerly occupied by Mr. BENJ. REYNOLDS) corner of Market-ſquare, and at the ſtore lately occupied by Mr. NATHANIEL DEARBORN,* 93, *Thames-Street, have juſt received and for ſale*

BICKERSTAFF's RHODE ISLAND, FARMER's and THOMAS's ALMANACKS for 1810, by the groce, dozen or ſingle as cheap as can be purchaſed from the publiſhers. *Alſo,* 200 reams cap and pot No. 1 & 2 writing-paper; and 20 reams foolſcap Paper, made in Hartford, (Con.) of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable for ſchools, which can be afforded 50 cents per ream leſs than the uſual price.

School-Books.—Webſter's and Alden's 1ſt, 2d, and 3d parts; Daboll's Arithmetic; Morſe's Geography; Preceptors; Columbian Orators; Teſtaments; Dictionaries, and School-books of every deſcription, by the dozen or ſingle.

An aſſortment of Family Bibles, with and without plates; and one groce School Bibles of an excellent edition, which will be ſold unuſually cheap.

Blank Books of every deſcription, conſtantly on hand, ruled to any pattern, Playing Cards by the groce, dozen or ſingle pack; Pocket Books, &c.

The following Articles of London Stationary, have juſt come to hand.

Few reams beſt hot-preſſed wove letter paper; common wove do; a few thouſand quills; penknives; beſt lead pencils; ink-powder: waters, &c.

They offer for ſale, a very general aſſortment of Books and Stationary, at reduced prices. Country Stores, private Libraries, &c. furniſhed on the beſt terms, and at liberal diſcounts.

The Circulating Library has received conſiderable additions of every late and intereſting publication, as alſo many rare and valuable works. Books loaned by the week, month, quarter, or year, on the uſual terms.

The Hat Store is furniſhed with Hats of every quality and price, uſually wanted, ſuch as felts, caſtors, beavers, &c. made in the beſt manner and warranted not to crack or fade, and at the loweſt poſſible prices.

Paper Hangings and Borders, a great variety, cheap as uſual.

Newport Dec. 1. 1809.

PINKERTON's Collection of Voyages and Travels.

THE firſt number of this intereſting work will be ready for Subſcribers at Newport, in a few weeks. This number is a fair ſpecimen of the paper, printing &c. and is depoſited for inſpection at the ſtore of JOHN SHEARMAN, where ſuch as decline their ſubſcription until they have an opportunity of ſeeing the engravings, the ſtyle of printing, and the paper, are invited to examine the execution of the work.

Newport, 11th mo. 29th, 1809.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber on the 19th inſt. a muſtee, by the name of ISAAC SEGUS, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high. Had on when he went away, a dark blue jacket and trowſers, and a hat covered with ſail cloth. Whoever will apprehend ſaid Iſaac, and ſecure him in any gaol, or deliver him to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all charges paid. All perſons are hereby forbid harboring, truſting, or carrying off ſaid Iſaac, on penalty of the law.

ISAAC KNOWLES.

Jamestown, Nov 27, 1809.

POETRY.

From the ALBANY REGISTER.

THE following elegant effusion appeared a few years since in a country paper. To rescue a production of merit from oblivion, is the indispensable duty of every friend to literature and the genius of his country. The multiplicity of Odes, Songs and Sonnets to the Seasons, often tiresome and frequently disgusting, induced the writer to deviate from the usual style of writing adopted on such occasions. He has presented Autumn in her latest robes, almost a *Naked Goddess*, shorn of her gaudy honors and shrinking from the rude embrace of Winter. Autumn, it is true, has many beauties; but our modern songsters have carefully shewn the bright side of the picture only, without reflecting that her lap is the cradle of those mighty storms which accumulating strength in their career of destruction, howl mournfully through the heavens and disfigure even nature herself; the loves and graces, an ever playful band, are represented as frolicking in the rear of *Ceres*, the golden Queen. The subsequent picture is nearer the truth, and while it gratifies the lovers of poetic beauty, it addresses itself forcibly to the experience of all. It is from the pen of JAMES HARVEY PRICE, Esq. of Troy, (N. Y.)

AUTUMN,

AN ODE.

BY J. H. PRICE, ESQ.

RULER of storms! my muse inspire!
Breathe furious on my youthful lyre,
And oh! terrific king, impart
One new pulsation to my heart;
That thus my inexperienc'd verse,
May roll in measur'd cadence fierce;
For torn by every sweeping blast,
The leaves of Autumn perish fast:
Dark whirlwinds travel round the pole,
Unceasing storms and tempests roll;
Grim spectres howl! Along the vale
A thousand ghosts, vapours sail;
Heard far away, old ocean's roar
Rebellows to the listening shore;
The furies yell a dismal sound,
And walk their pestilential round:
No more the Naiads of the stream,
Shall wake the Poet's tender theme;
No husbandman, at early morn,
Survey the standing hills of corn;
The yellow harvest wave no more,
For *Ceres'* gentle reign is o'er:
The woodland songster, late so gay,
No longer warble from the spray;
Melodious sounds have ceas'd to flow,
And all is solitude and woe.

Where, lovely Autumn, tell me now,
Is thy bright hair—thy sunny brow?
Are not thy yellow ringlets shorn?—
Is not thy faded mantle torn?
Are not thy virgin graces fled?—
Thy vales disrob'd—thy verdure dead?
And does not Winter on thy rear,
Press fierce and fast to close the year?
He does—and his relentless storm
Shall visit thy unfriended form;
As Spring to give the Summer place,
Veils all the beauties of his face,
For thee; as Summer flies the plain,
With all the love-inspiring train,
So thou, at last, shalt yield thy ray,
And unregarded pass away.

Ruler of storms! once more attend!
Swift on thy car of Night descend!
And in thy visionary train,
Let countless spectres sweep the plain!
Amid the lean and haggard band,
Let Ruin's awful angel stand,
Commission'd from the Almighty throne,
To mar the universe alone!
On yonder column huge and high,
That proudly shoots above the sky,
And rearing its majestic brow
Surveys the clouds that roll below,
There bid the *Angel-hand*, elate,
Inscribe the stern decrees of fate!
And let the characters they bear,
In living rows be pencil'd there.

INSCRIPTION.

Ye nations of the earth, come view;
The lines that Ruin's pencil drew;
'Twas he, creation's dome survey'd,
Before the edifice was made;
And stamp'd on Nature's steady wheel,
His own irrevocable seal:—
It moves but by his mighty will,
He speaks—and the machine is still:
He sees the gentle Spring advance,
And Summer lead his festive dance;
The gather'd Autumn yields his store,
And Winter round the forest roar
Awhile in slumbers all serene,
He calmly waits the final scene;
Yet will he wake—in arms he dress;
And rearing his gigantic crest;
Put forth his hand to quench the Sun,
And say to Time—"thy race is run."

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102 Thames-street, lately occupied by *Sally M. Smith & Co.* where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a large and valuable Assortment of

English, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured Goods.

Of all descriptions, adapted to every season of the Year which he will sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the United States.

ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,
[illegible] on hand of the newest fashions
[illegible] willow Bonnetts made at
[illegible] notice.—Orders of every kind
[illegible] to.
[illegible] article for Mourning con-
[illegible] 1809.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE, & CROCKERY,

JUST Received per ships *William & Henry* and *Union*, direct from Liverpool, consisting of:
75 Tons assorted English IRON.
5 Tons Iron HOOP.
19 Tierces assorted Glass WARE, and
20 Crates do Crockery Ditto, selected particularly for this Market.
2000 wt. No. 1 to 6 English SHOT.
2000 wt. White dry LEAD.
2000 bushels Salt.
50 dozen Porter.

The above will be disposed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN, at their Counting-Room, No. 51, Long-Wharf, or by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at his Genuine Grocery and Commission Store, No. 2, Church-street, where every description of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1809.

Green Tea,

OF a flavour uncommonly agreeable *(Fresh)* is now retailing by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at the very moderate price of Eight Shillings per lb.

Newport, Church-street, Sept. 15, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 137, Thames-street, at the sign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. Bours where they offer for Sale, a large and well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising almost every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchased in Newport

Newport, Sept. 3, 1809.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale the following FARMS in the State of Connecticut:—

ONE in the north Society in Coventry, on the road leading from Hebron to Tolland, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land, about two miles from the Meeting-House half a mile from a School, and 100 rods from a good grist-mill and saw-mill. The Farm lies on Skungamug river, has about 25 acres of interval, the remainder upland, and consists of mowing, ploughing, pasturing, wood and timber land; will cut from 35 to 40 tons of hay annually is well watered by the above river and a number of living springs. There are on the premises a very neat, convenient Dwelling House barn and other out-houses entirely new, and nearly finished; a well of water which never fails, within ten feet of the door; a thrifty young orchard just beginning to bear, and an old one somewhat decayed

Two Farms in the first society in Hartland, pleasantly situated about one mile south of the Meeting House, and within 20 miles of Hartford: one contains about 240 acres with a large good one story house, with two chimnies, well finished, and convenient for two families: three barns, out houses, &c all in good repair; has about 40 acres of mowing, 150 of ploughing and pasturing and 50 of wood; has good orcharding, is well watered and well fenced. The other Farm contains about 60 acres, with a small one story farm-house, barn and orchard; well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland; well watered and under good improvement. Possession given immediately.

Three Farms pleasantly situated in the north part of Granville, they adjoin each other and contain about 350 acres, and are extremely well calculated for the settlement and neighbourhood of a family connexion. One contains about 125 acres, with a two story house and barn, and three flourishing young orchards; will cut annually from 25 to 30 tons of good hay. One of 150 acres, with a one story House, barn, and young orchard, will cut from 25 to 30 tons of hay; and one of about 90 acres, with a one story house, barn, and a young orchard; will cut from 8 to 12 tons of hay. These Farms are well watered, well fenced, and suitably proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland; and will be sold separately or together, and possession may be had immediately.

Also one in Blandford, of fifty acres, with a House and barn; well watered, under good improvement, and well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland.

The above Farms will be sold on reasonable terms, and long credit given for a considerable part of the purchase on the payment of annual interest.

The Subscriber also offers for sale, an eligible and convenient stand for a Tavern and store, in the town of Vernon on the Hartford and Tolland turnpike road; twelve miles from Hartford, and about the same distance from Stafford springs; lately occupied as a Tavern and store by Mr. Lebbeus P. Tinker, and now occupied by Mr. James Chapman; consisting of a neat, spacious well finished House and store, two barns, one entirely new and large, having sufficient stabling, and every necessary accommodation for a tavern; about three acres of land, including a garden, with considerable fruit, and an Orchard that will produce from 20 to 30 barrels of cider annually. Also, ten acres of woodland within one mile of the above stand.

Also, One hundred thousand acres of Land, in New Connecticut; part of which lays in the flourishing towns of Hartford, Vienna, Nelson, and Rootstown; settled from thirty to sixty families in each town. These towns are well watered and well accommodated with roads, grist mills and saw mills; the land is of a good quality, the water is good, and the country remarkably healthy. And part is situated in three entire towns, of about 15,000 acres each, and in several tracts of land from 1000 to 4000 acres, not surveyed into lots, and which the subscriber will sell either by the whole township or tract, or by any less quantity, as may best suit purchasers. *It will be noticed*, that the price of land in the unsettled towns and tracts, will be considerably less than those towns which are settling, and will not only give to an individual or company who may purchase, the advantage of a first choice, but also will secure to them, the rise in the value of the lands.

A good title, and the most liberal terms given to purchasers. EPHRAIM ROOT.

☞ For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH ROGERS, Esq. at Hartford, Connecticut.

Hartford, (Con.) October 8, 809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Capt. *John Gardiner*, late of South Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in August, September and November next.

JOHN HAGADORN,
WILLETT CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN GARDINER of Middletown. Administrator.

South Kingstown, June 12, 1809.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

CONSTANTLY for sale by
L. ROUSMANIERE,
No 1 & 2 *Long Wharf,*

A complete assortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, either with or without patent-backs and feint lines, of the first quality of paper, and bound in the best manner.

☞ Books made to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and lowest price.

WRITING, LETTER & WRAPPING PAPER.

80 Reams best Brandywine Royal, Medium, Foolscap, and Letter-Paper: 250 reams Barbank's best Foolscap, Pot and Letter-Paper:—30 reams best English wove, hot-pressed and laid Letter-Paper:—100 reams good Foolscap Writing-Paper, at 275 cents per ream, suitable for Lawyer's Offices, Grocers, &c.:—200 reams of Pot Writing-Paper, at 250 Cents per ream:—And 200 reams Wrapping-Paper of a superior quality, at 108 cents per ream—is for sale as above, in either large or small quantities, as cheap and upon as accommodating terms, as can be procured at any store or manufactory in New England.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1809.

The Progressive Company,

At their GRAINARY & GROCERY STORE, *No.* 11, LONG-WHARF.

HAVE for Sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest current prices, a constant supply of Rye and Indian Corn; Rye and Indian Meal; and Flour of the most approved brands—An extensive assortment of Groceries and Liquors among which are 10 Hogsheads 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua Rum; 20 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter-casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes Chocolate; 20 boxes Raisins.—Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the chest or less quantity.—1600 bushels Exuma Salt, of a superior quality; 1500 ditto Liverpool Do.; 500 ditto Turks-Island Do.; 500 ditto Bonavista Do.—*Also*, A quantity of well-seasoned merchantable Boards.—*Just received* 5 pipes Gin; 5 hogsheads high proof old Jamaica Spirits; 30 chests Campoy Tea, of an excellent flavor; 1000 wt. Cheese; 200 Meal bags; 8 crates and 2 hogsheads Crockery Ware—*Wanted*, Corn and Rye, for which Cash will be given.

N. B. Those persons who have Meal Bags belonging to the Company in possession, will have the goodness to return them.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL, *jun.* AGENT.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

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TWO Lots of Land, pleasantly situated at the head of Broad-street adjoining each other containing 250 feet front and 70 feet rear, with a large two-story new building thereon fronting the head of Broad-street.—The building has been occupied as a Coach-maker's shop and is well calculated for a Dwelling-House and with a small expence may be made a beautiful situation.—On one of the Lots is a good well of water.—*Also for Sale* Three good Chaises with round and square tops and one Gig all with plated harnesses; *Also* Two excellent Chaise Horses.—The above may be bought very cheap.—For terms apply to

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No. 63, *Spring-Street.*

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S. MALBONE,
R. MALBONE } *Adm'rs.*

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All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

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Middletown, March 15, 1809.

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A WOMAN to take care of a Child.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

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EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

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Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel; 10 casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar-Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.—*Also*, Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; 6 Tons old Sable Iron, suitable for cart tire; 8 tons Swede's Iron, well assorted: 1000 bushels Liverpool Salt; Pine Shingles.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, October 20, 1809.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping: 1000 bushels of Southern Corn: 120 barrels fresh Flour, Jamaica Rum: Pilot Bread: Bar Iron, Tar Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars, Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship-Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport April 28, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street; being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also*, The House, No. 202, in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter*.—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a small FARM, containing about 30 Acres of excellent Land, (mostly meadow,) situated in Middletown, about 4 miles from Newport, at present occupied by *Giles Barker*. Said Farm is well fenced and watered; and a two-story Dwelling-House, barn and crib, and an excellent Orchard thereon. An indisputable title will be given.—Possession may be had on the 25th of March next.—For further particulars, apply to

MARY STANTON.

Newport, October 3 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and spacious DWELLING-HOUSE, the well-known stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern, in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns, chaise-house, shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair the House is exceedingly well calculated for a tavern, and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described House is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also, A FARM, about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn-house and cheese-house have lately been erected. For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town, and is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Co-Partnership of JOHN SPOONER & SAMUEL ALLEN, Sail-makers, established under the firm of SPOONER & ALLEN, is dissolved. All persons having demands against said firm, are requested to exhibit them for settlement to SAMUEL ALLEN; and all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to him, he having undertaken to adjust and close the business of said Co-Partnership. Creditors and Debtors will please to attend to this notice without loss of time.

JOHN SPOONER
SAMUEL ALLEN.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

STOVE PIPES,

OF TIN, or sheet IRON of any length or size, made by the Subscriber, at his Shop, one door west of Messrs. *J. Munroe & Co's* Grocery Store.—*Also* Tin Ware for sale as cheap as can be purchased in this State. The public favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Cash given for old Pewter and Lead.

NATHAN [illegible]SON.

Newport Oct 26 1809.

FOR SALE, or [illegible],
A [illegible] HOUSE [illegible]
[illegible] to the B[illegible]
Henry's House.—[illegible]
[illegible]

Newport August [illegible]

POETRY.

From the ALBANY REGISTER.

THE following elegant effusion appeared a few years since in a country paper. To rescue a production of merit from oblivion, is the indispensable duty of every friend to literature and the genius of his country. The multiplicity of Odes, Songs and Sonnets to the Seasons, often tiresome and frequently disgusting, induced the writer to deviate from the usual style of writing adopted on such occasions. He has presented Autumn in her latest robes, almost a *Naked Goddess*, shorn of her gaudy honors and shrinking from the rude embrace of Winter. Autumn, it is true, has many beauties; but our modern songsters have carefully shewn the bright side of the picture only, without reflecting that her lap is the cradle of those mighty storms which accumulating strength in their career of destruction, howl mournfully through the heavens and disfigure even nature herself; the loves and graces, an ever playful band, are represented as frolicking in the rear of *Ceres*, the golden Queen. The subsequent picture is nearer the truth, and while it gratifies the lovers of poetic beauty, it addresses itself forcibly to the experience of all. It is from the pen of JAMES HARVEY PRICE, Esq. of Troy, (N. Y.)

AUTUMN,

AN ODE.

BY J. H. PRICE, ESQ.

RULER of storms! my muse inspire!
Breathe furious on my youthful lyre,
And oh! terrific king, impart
One new pulsation to my heart;
That thus my inexperienc'd verse,
May roll in measur'd cadence fierce;
For torn by every sweeping blast,
The leaves of Autumn perish fast;
Dark whirlwinds travel round the pole,
Unceasing storms and tempests roll;
Grim spectres howl! Along the vale
A thousand dusky vapours sail;
Heard far away, old ocean's roar
Rebellows to the listening shore;
The furies yell a dismal sound,
And walk their pestilential round:—
No more the Naiads of the stream,
Shall wake the Poet's tender theme;
No husbandman, at early morn,
Survey the standing hills of corn;
The yellow harvest wave no more,
For *Ceres'* gentle reign is o'er:
The woodland songster, late so gay,
No longer warble from the spray;
Melodious sounds have ceas'd to flow,
And all is solitude and woe.

Where, lovely Autumn, tell me now,
Is thy bright hair—thy sunny brow?
Are not thy yellow ringlets shorn?—
Is not thy faded mantle torn?
Are not thy virgin graces fled?—
Thy vales disrob'd—thy verdure dead?
And does not Winter on thy rear,
Press fierce and fast to close the year?
He does—and his relentless storm
Shall visit thy unfriended form;
As Spring to give the Summer place,
Veils all the beauties of his face;
For thee; as Summer flies the plain,
With all the love-inspiring train,
So thou, at last, shalt yield thy ray,
And unregarded pass away.

Ruler of storms! once more attend!
Swift on thy car of Night descend!
And in thy visionary train,
Let countless spectres sweep the plain!
Amid the lean and haggard band,
Let Ruin's awful angel stand,
Commission'd from the Almighty throne,
To mar the universe alone!
On yonder column huge and high,
That proudly struts above the sky,
And rearing its majestic brow
Surveys the clouds that roll below;
There bid the *Angel-hand*, elate,
Inscribe the stern decrees of fate!
And let the characters they bear,
In living rows be pencil'd there.

INSCRIPTION.

Ye nations of the earth, come view;
The lines that Ruin's pencil drew;
'Twas he, creation's dome survey'd,
Before the edifice was made;
And stamp'd on Nature's steady wheel,
His own irrevocable seal:—
It moves but by his mighty will,
He speaks—and the machine is still:
He lets the gentle Spring advance,
And Summer lead his festive dance;
The gather'd Autumn yields his store,
And Winter round the forest roar
Awhile in slumbers all serene,
He calmly waits the final scene;
Yet will he wake—in armour dress't;
And rearing his gigantic crest;
Put forth his hand to quench the Sun,
And say to Time—"thy race is run."

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102 Thames-street, lately occupied by *Sally M. Smith & Co.* where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a large and valuable Assortment of

English, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured Goods.

Of all descriptions, adapted to every season of the Year which he will sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the United States.

ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Constantly on hand of the newest fashions Straw, Silk and willow Bonnetts made at the shortest notice.—Orders of every kind faithfully attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning constantly on hand.

Newport, July 21 1809.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE, & CROCKERY,

JUST Received per ships *William & Henry* and *Union*, direct from Liverpool, consisting of:
75 Tons assorted English IRON.
3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Tierces assorted Glass WARE, and
20 Crates do Crockery Ditto, selected particularly for this Market.
2000 wt. No. 1 to 6 English SHOT.
2300 wt. White dry LEAD.
2000 bushels Salt.
50 dozen Porter.

The above will be disposed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN, at their Counting-Room, No. 51, Long-Wharf, or by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at his Genuine Grocery and Commission Store, No. 2, Church-street, where every description of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1809.

Green Tea,

OF a flavour uncommonly agreeable *(Fresh)* is now retailing by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at the very moderate price of Eight Shillings per lb.

Newport, Church-street, Sept. 15, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 137, Thames-street, at the sign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. Bours, where they offer for Sale, a large and well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising almost every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchased in Newport

Newport, Sept. 3, 1809.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale the following FARMS in the State of Connecticut:—

ONE in the north Society in Coventry, on the road leading from Hebron to Tolland, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land, about two miles from the Meeting-House half a mile from a School, and 100 rods from a good grist-mill and saw-mill. The Farm lies on Skungamug river, has about 25 acres of interval, the remainder upland, and consists of mowing, ploughing, pasturing, wood and timber land; will cut from 35 to 40 tons of hay annually is well watered by the above river and a number of living springs. There are on the premises a very neat, convenient Dwelling House barn and other out-houses entirely new, and nearly finished; a well of water which never fails, within ten feet of the door; a thrifty young orchard just beginning to bear, and an old one somewhat decayed

Two Farms in the first society in Hartland, pleasantly situated about one mile south of the Meeting House, and within 20 miles of Hartford: one contains about 240 acres with a large good one story house, with two chimnies, well finished, and convenient for two families: three barns, out houses, &c all in good repair; has about 40 acres of mowing, 150 of ploughing and pasturing and 50 of wood; has good orcharding, is well watered and well fenced. The other Farm contains about 60 acres, with a small one story farm-house, barn and orchard; well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland; well watered and under good improvement. Possession given immediately.

Three Farms pleasantly situated in the north part of Granville, they adjoin each other and contain about 330 acres, and are extremely well calculated for the settlement and neighbourhood of a family connexion. One contains about 125 acres, with a two story house and barn, and three flourishing young orchards; will cut annually from 25 to 30 tons of good hay. One of 150 acres, with a one story House, barn, and young orchard, will cut from 25 to 30 tons of hay; and one of about 90 acres, with a one story house, barn, and a young orchard; will cut from 8 to 12 tons of hay. These Farms are well watered, well fenced, and suitably proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland; and will be sold separately or together, and possession may be had immediately.

Also one in Blandford, of fifty acres, with a House and barn; well watered, under good improvement, and well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland.

The above Farms will be sold on reasonable terms, and long credit given for a considerable part of the purchase on the payment of annual interest.

The Subscriber also offers for sale, an eligible and convenient stand for a Tavern and store, in the town of Vernon on the Hartford and Tolland turnpike road; twelve miles from Hartford, and about the same distance from Stafford springs; lately occupied as a Tavern and store by Mr. Lebbeus P. Tinker, and now occupied by Mr. James Chapman; consisting of a neat, spacious well finished House and store, two barns, one entirely new and large, having sufficient stabling, and every necessary accommodation for a tavern; about three acres of land, including a garden, with considerable fruit, and an Orchard that will produce from 20 to 30 barrels of cider annually. Also, ten acres of woodland, within one mile of the above stand.

Also, One hundred thousand acres of Land, in New Connecticut; part of which lays in the flourishing towns of Hartford, Vienna, Nelson, and Rootstown; settled from thirty to sixty families in each town. These towns are well watered and well accommodated with roads, grist mills and saw mills; the land is of a good quality, the water is good, and the country remarkably healthy. And part is situated in three entire towns, of about 15,000 acres each, and in several tracts of land from 1000 to 4000 acres, not surveyed into lots, and which the subscriber will sell either by the whole township or tract, or by any less quantity, as may best suit purchasers. *It will be noticed*, that the price of land in the unsettled towns and tracts, will be considerably less than those towns which are settling, and will not only give to an individual or company who may purchase, the advantage of a first choice, but also will secure to them, the rise in the value of the lands.

A good title, and the most liberal terms given to purchasers. EPHRAIM ROOT.

☞ For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH ROGERS, Esq. at Hartford, Connecticut.

Hartford, (Con.) October 8, 809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Capt. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in August, September and November next.

JOHN HAGADORN, WILLETT CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN GARDINER, of Middletown, Administrator.

South Kingstown, June 12, 1809.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

CONSTANTLY for sale by
L. ROUSMANIERE,
No 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,

A complete assortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, either with or without patent-backs and feint lines, of the first quality of paper, and bound in the best manner.

☞ Books made to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and lowest price.

WRITING, LETTER & WRAPPING PAPER.

80 Reams best Brandywine Royal, Medium, Foolscap, and Letter-Paper: 250 reams Barbank's best Foolscap, Pot and Letter-Paper:—30 reams best English wove, hot-pressed and laid Letter-Paper:—100 reams good Foolscap Writing-Paper, at 275 cents per ream, suitable for Lawyer's Offices, Grocers, &c.:—200 reams of Pot Writing-Paper, at 250 Cents per ream:—And 200 reams Wrapping-Paper of a superior quality, at 108 cents per ream—is for sale as above, in either large or small quantities, as cheap and upon as accommodating terms, as can be procured at any store or manufactory in New England.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1809.

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Also, A FARM, about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn-house and cheese-house have lately been erected. For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town, and is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Co-Partnership of JOHN SPOONER & SAMUEL ALLEN, Sail-makers, established under the firm of SPOONER & ALLEN, is dissolved. All persons having demands against said firm, are requested to exhibit them for settlement to SAMUEL ALLEN; and all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to him, he having undertaken to adjust and close the business of said Co-Partnership. nCreditors and Debtors will please to attend to this notice without loss of time.

JOHN SPOONER
SAMUEL ALLEN.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

STOVE PIPES,

OF TIN, or sheet IRON, of any length or size, made by the Subscriber, at his Shop, one door west of Messrs. *J. Munroe & Co's* Grocery Store—*Also*, Tin Ware for sale, as cheap as can be purchased in this state. The smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Cash given for old Pewter and Lead.

NATHANIEL NASON.

Newport Oct 26, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill, next but one to the Rev. Mr. Jenney's Meeting-House.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM [illegible]

Newport August 17, 1809.